The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Radical Congressmen Who Have Received Money for Legal Services.

A Shabby Political Hoax---The Illinois Bourbon Nominations.

The Conspiracy to Secure Louisiana to the Radicals.

Senator Schurz at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Governors Koerner and Bross in Southern Illinois.

The Progress of the Canvass in Pennsylvania.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED MONEY FOR LEGAL SERVICES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—Inasmuch as the servants of Grant have howled and continue to howl because Senator Trumbull was employed by the War Department in the McCardle case, we invite their attention to the following:

"The office of the War Department, etc., Roscoe Conkling, debtor, 1865, for legal services rendered in the cause of Major J. A. Haddock, $3,000. Approved.

Received, Washington, Nov. 9, 1865, from John Potts, Disbursing Clerk for the War Department, $3,000 in full for the above account.

(Signed) ROSCOE CONKLING."

This service was rendered and the pay received while Senator Conkling was a member of Congress, and he justified himself for so doing in the following language:

"I should be sorry to suppose that the member from Illinois (Mr. Ross) or any other member of this House; indeed, I should be sorry as an American, to suppose that the standard of intelligence anywhere in the country was so low that any human being, unless it be that distinguished mathematician and warrior, Provost-Marshal General Fry, believes that there is the slightest impropriety in a man who is a member of Congress practising his profession as counsel in the courts or accepting from the Government of the United States, or from any other client, a retainer for such professional services."

As Senator Conkling is one of the big dogs in the Grant tanyard, we commend his example and words to the consideration of the faithful. Conkling's account and receipt can be found on page 220, House report number 93, first Section of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

While the Administration at Washington is engaged in ransacking the Departments for papers against the friends of Mr. Greeley, the receipt of General Ben Butler for services in the Milligan case might as well to be published. The receipt ... Senator Zach Chandler, for money received while a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, with the items, would interest the people. Senator Ramsey, also, has receipted for $2,506.19, for expenses incurred in negotiating a postal treaty with France. Why not publish that, too? But comment is unnecessary.

A SHABBY POLITICAL HOAX—THE ILLINOIS BOURBON NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of this date has a special from DuQuoin, pretending to give the particulars of a discussion between Senator Trumbull and O. W. Bryson, at that place. The thing is made of whole cloth, Senator Trumbull never saw Bryson in his life, and don't know anything about him, and the idea of his engaging in a joint discussion with him is ridiculous.

This morning the *State Journal* contained a full list of State Electors and a State ticket selected by the Central Committee of the Bourbon Democracy of this State yesterday. Your correspondent failed to find where the Committee met yesterday, and to-day he has been at some trouble to find out about the proceedings of this distinguished body, who were able to conceal their whereabouts until a late hour last night, when the result of their gigantic labors was sent to the *State Journal* office to be published. The Central Committee, which has thrown out to the people of the State such a formidable array of names who have never before been heard of—save one or two who will promptly repudiate the high honor of a nomination by the aforesaid Central Committee—consisted of Joe Ledlie, of Springfield; J. O. Fullan, the pool seller, of Bloomington; Judge Weed, of Peoria, and another whose name could not be learned. A gentleman who called during the day inquired for the Central Committee of the Bourbon Democracy, and was directed to the Central Hotel, ... and was told that the remainder of the gentlemen were out at that time, engaged on committee work. He stayed at the hotel all day, and is there still, and up to this hour the Committee referred to have not reported, nor have any members of said Committee been seen. The question now is, not who stole Jo Ledlie's letters, but, Where is the Committee? The fact is, the terrible manifesto was gotten up by these four men, and published by all the Grant papers in St. Louis and Chicago, and it is proper that the Bourbons in Illinois should know to whom they are indebted for their ticket.

THE CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THE ELECTIVE MACHINERY IN LOUISIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The conspiracy to obtain possession of the elective machinery in Louisiana in the interest of Grant seems to have been deeper laid than at first supposed. Arrangements had been made for calling together the State Legislature privately, and in the absence of Governor Warmoth, and with Pinchback as acting Governor, such action was to have been taken as would have given the electoral vote to Grant beyond peradventure. Pinchback, who was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel before his departure from New Orleans, left his servant and his baggage in his room that his absence might not be suspected. His engagements in Pennsylvania were publicly announced by the Committee to the same end. The plan was frustrated by the prompt action of Warmoth in returning home. This effort to deprive the Governor of his legitimate functions, and get possession of the election machinery of the State by a trick, doubtless to be used fraudulently, has excited much indignation, and is regarded as showing how affairs are likely to be administered in the South if the carpet-baggers retain control.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 21.—With but few exceptions, the citizens of the busy manufacturing and trading city of Fort Wayne have religiously refrained from anything like work. Without distinction of race, or sex, or age, they resolved to take a complete holiday on the day on which Carl Schurz was to address them; to spend the forenoon in admiring or forming part of the procession which moved through the principal streets; to employ the afternoon in the shady grove in listening to the eloquent remarks of the Senator from Missouri, and to use the evening in looking upon the brilliant torch-light procession. Happily the day was warm but breezy and the country roads were in such excellent condition as to allow of the presence of hundreds of farmers and their families. Many of the residents of Allen County are Germans, and so proud of their distinguished countryman who was to address them, as well as anxious to see him, that they would have been certain to come whatever the weather might have been. The sturdy tillers of the soil came in from all parts of the surrounding country, bringing with them their wives and children, and hitched their teams beneath the immense trees of the grove and waited patiently for the speaking to begin.

The city was dressed in its best attire to do honor to the occasion. Flags floated from the tops of the principal buildings, and were suspended across the streets and around the fronts of residences on all leading streets, along which the procession passed; from the trees in front of many of the houses hung Chinese lanterns, which, in the evening, added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene, and those ladies who did not wish to brave the heat of the sun in order to hear the speeches, sat at doors and windows, in their best attire, and watched and applauded the long train of men and vehicles as it passed by.

The procession formed on Main street about 11 o'clock, and was led by several hundred mounted men, carrying red and white pennons, followed by the various Greeley ward clubs of the city, all uniformed with white capes and caps, well horsed, well drilled, and making an admirable show. After them came a great delegation from Adams County, and then a long line of teams, some drawn by four and some by six horses, and loaded down with country people. Some were so shaded with green boughs as to resemble moving groves. On one a horseshoer plied his craft, and on another coopers were busily at work. The streets were lined with spectators, who applauded loudly the most striking features of the parade, which, in quantity and quality, was an unmistakable success.

After some time spent in marching the members of the procession separated for dinner, but afterwards reassembled in order to meet Senator Schurz, who arrived at 1 o'clock from Chicago. He was received at the depot by Mayor Randall, and was then escorted to the place selected for afternoon speaking, which was Ewing's Grove, a shaded and turfy spot, but a few blocks from the centre of the city, and easy of access for all. Sometime before the music of the bands, announcing the arrival of the procession, could be heard, the grounds were crowded with men and women, some of whom had brought with them seats, and some of whom found accommodation in their wagons, but most of whom remained patiently standing, crowded so closely together that it would have been a difficult matter for a person to extricate himself from the jam until the speaking was over. Many men found sitting room among the limbs of overhanging trees.

When the carriage containing Senator Schurz came in sight of the audience, he was greeted with cheers, which were renewed as he ascended the platform, when there was a great rush, especially among the Germans, to shake hands with him. After the arrival of the procession of other citizens, who came about that time, the crowd numbered not less than 8,000, and, taking into consideration those who were unable to get within reach of the speaker's voice, and, therefore, did not stay long, the number would be much larger. It was an immense gathering, surpassing anything that has been seen here since Judge Douglas spoke in 1860. The Republicans this year have never had over 1,200.

Senator Schurz was then introduced by Mayor Randall, and spoke for over an hour and a half to a delighted audience, who manifested their approval by hearty cheers, and who listened with attention—which showed how much value they set on his words.

After the Senator had concluded his remarks, brief addresses were made by other gentlemen, and the immense audience then slowly dispersed. Soon after the sun had set, and before the rising of the moon, intimations of an approaching torch-light procession began to appear, in the shape of occasional twinkling torches, hurrying along the streets—sometimes meeting in squads, then separating again as they turned in different directions to see their respective companies. Promptly at 7 o'clock the various organizations were in readiness, and a long line of light gradually unrolled itself, and moved slowly along the principal streets. It consisted of fifteen hundred men, each uniformed, and carrying a torch. Banners and transparencies diversified the scene, and numerous bands furnished music, to which men kept perfect step. The streets along which they passed, was so crowded that it was almost impossible to move upon them. The entire population of the city seemed to have abandoned the houses and taken to the sidewalks. The procession moved along in faultless order, greeted by frequent cheers; and even Republicans could not refrain from admiring the fine display they made. Numbers of buildings along the line of march were finely illuminated with Chinese lanterns and candles. After over an hour occupied in marching, the procession reached the Rink, which was filled at once to its utmost capacity, and where an enthusiastic meeting was held, which was addressed by Gov. Blair, of Michigan, and several other gentlemen of prominence. It had been hoped that Mr. Schurz would speak again, but the amount of work which he has to perform in Pennsylvania prevented. The exercises were kept up till 10 o'clock, when the numerous delegations from neighboring towns took trains to return home.

Thus ended, in the most satisfactory manner, the grandest political demonstration that we have ever seen. Nearly the entire day was given up to it. The programme was carried out without a single failure. From the enthusiasm and earnestness shown on all sides, there can be no question that Allen County will give 3,000 majority for Hendricks and Greeley. Out of 1,200 German voters, Grant will not get 200.

GOVERNORS KOERNER AND BROSS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ODIN, Ill., Sept. 21.—The Liberal Republican meeting at Xenia, yesterday, was a great success. The farmers came in by scores from the country, and manifested the greatest interest in the speeches of Governor Koerner and Governor Bross. Dr. D. K. Green, of Salem, formerly Republican Senator from this District, opened the meeting with a few elegant and telling remarks. He introduced Governor Koerner as the next Governor of Illinois. The Governor spoke for nearly two hours, leaving not the least excuse for the Grantites to vote for the corruptions of that party. Governor Bross occupied the remainder of the afternoon with one of his best speeches.

To-day the large Court-House in Salem, Marion County, was crowded to overflowing. Governor Bross dissected the Administration, and showed why the old Liberty Guard and Republicans always in favor of honest Government should vote for Horace Greeley. Hon. A. J. Sparks, of Carlyle, followed, and gave most convincing reasons why the Democratic party, almost to a man, supported Horace Greeley. He is honest, capable, and true, and is bound to be elected. This good cause is gaining largely and steadily in Southern Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL VACANCIES—WASHINGTON CITY REGISTRATION—THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—There are already five vacancies existing in the Forty-second Congress, for which special elections will be held to serve out the unexpired terms this winter. These vacancies are as follows: George W. Brooks, Seventh Massachusetts District, resigned; Julius L. Strong, First Connecticut, deceased; Aaron F. Perry, First Ohio, resigned; Thomas J. Speer, Fourth Georgia, deceased; and James McCleary, Fourth Louisiana, deceased.

The registration of this city, which ended yesterday, foots up 19,217, of which 7,303 are colored, and 12,114 are white.

Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, who has been here for several days, left, to-night, for Pennsylvania, where he proposes to take the stump for the Hartranft ticket. The whole energy of the Administration is now being turned to the States which are to hold elections in October.

Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Department, returned from Western Pennsylvania, to-day, where has been electioneering, and he regards that part of the State as certain for the Cameron Ring ticket.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

FULTON, ILL.—At Fulton, Sept. 19, the Greeley and Brown Guards, 150 strong, paraded the streets, and a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club was held, which was addressed by Mr. W. J. McCoy. "The Grant men are afraid to hold meetings in public, and therefore assemble in a back room of a private residence. This town is sure for Greeley, and the Apostles of Hate will not dispute this proposition."

SULLIVAN, ILL.—The Liberals held two meetings at Sullivan on the 16th. In the afternoon, the Hon. James C. Allen spoke; and, in the evening, addresses were made by Mr. Allen, the Hon. J. R. Eden, candidate for Congressman, and the Hon James R. Cunningham, candidate for State Senator. "Mr. Eden will roll up such a majority in the Fifteenth District as will swell Greeley's majority for President far beyond the expectations of the people of the State. Set Eden down for 5,000 majority."

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OVERCHARGING FOR UNPAID MAIL MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The merchants of the various large cities have complained against a recent decision of the Postmaster General, which required double postage to be paid upon all matter which was not fully prepaid in the first instance. An agent representing the commercial interests of New York came here, yesterday, for the purpose of urging the Post Office Department to reverse this ruling. It was held that the collection of double postage was clearly illegal, under the act of Congress which requires the collection only of the unpaid rate, and also that it was not in conformity with the prepaid system established by the Post Office Department. Mr. Creswell, however, adhered to the original decision, stating that to hold otherwise would entail an annual loss of $3,000,000 on the Treasury. It is now contemplated to carry this ruling into the courts for a judicial opinion. The section under which the ruling was made reads as follows:

"SEC. 152. That if any mail matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, shall by inadvertence reach its destination without such payment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery."

That under which the suit will be brought says:

"SEC. 151. That all mail matter deposited for mailing, on which at least than one full rate of postage has been paid, as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery."

[To the Associated Press.]

COMMISSIONERS TO THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Thomas R. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna in 1873, has nominated the following gentlemen among others, to the State Department for confirmation as assistant Commissioners: Lewis Seasongood, Cincinnati; H. Garretson, Cleveland.

THE FAR WEST.

The Emma Mine—Ladies Admitted to the Bar—High Price Offered for Copies of Newspapers.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 21.—The case of the Emma Mining Company, of England, against the Cincinnati & Illinois Tunnel Company, involving the right of ownership to one of the richest deposits of the Emma Mine, in Little Cottonwood, is set for trial on the 9th of October next.

In the District Court, ... Miss Phoebe Couzins, on motion of Governor Woods, was admitted to the bar. An address of welcome was made by Judge McKean, and the hearty congratulations of the members of the profession given her.

Miss Snow, daughter of Territorial Attorney-General, was also admitted, on motion of ex-United States Attorney Hempstead.

From two and a half to five dollars was offered for single copies of the New York papers containing the exposé of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Personal—The Mountain Meadows Massacre.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 22.—Wm. B. Ogden and the Directors of the Northern Pacific arrived last night, and leave to-morrow for Puget Sound via Sacramento, to determine the Pacific terminus of the road.

Large quantities of rich ore is again coming in from Emma and other mines.

The Little Cottonwood *Evening Journal*, on the exposé of the Mountain Meadow massacre, says: the murdered victims of the priesthood will call from their bloody graves for vengeance.

Passenger Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—The passenger earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad last week were greater than ever before during the same time. The amount is $101,907.91, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $23,674.73. The Company is extending the snow-sheds and raising its track in some places, smoothing out cuts in others, and expect to be fully prepared for any amount of snow this winter.

NEW YORK.

Whereabouts of Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia.

The Forrester Case—The Defence to Prove an Alibi.

Grave Charges Against the Management of the Inebriate Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A letter from London of Sept. 17 says: "We are favored here with the presence of ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who was not long since notorious for pocketing $4,000,000 of the bonds of Georgia. Last week two Washington officials called on the ex-Governor. Two or three of our eminent lawyers and a magistrate were soon engaged. These worthies are called a Commission, and are holding sessions now. Privacy as strict as the Geneva Tribunal has so far been maintained. The exigencies of the Grant party seem to have made a whitewashing of Bullock and Blodgett necessary. The Governor lives in one of the finest suburban residences about this city. His house is furnished magnificently, his stud is of the finest stock, his turnouts unsurpassed, and he says he has concluded to make London his residence for the future."

[To the Associated Press.]

FORRESTER'S DEFENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The defence in Forrester's case will attempt to prove an *alibi*. John Conner, of New Orleans, with whom Forrester and wife boarded, states that the accused was in a Southern State, dressed as a laborer, when the Nathan murder was committed, and that plenty of witnesses can be brought forward to prove it. He also says that New York detectives offered him money and other inducements to betray Forrester, but he refused. That they told him that the rewards for the discovery of Nathan's murderers amounted to $30,000, and all they had to do was to put the crime on to Forrester, and this they would have no trouble in doing if they once had him in New York.

DEATH OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Samuel Corden, the principal witness against Farrell, keeper at Ward's Island Asylum, and the only eye-witness who would give testimony of the outrages perpetrated on Ornell and Seymour, died yesterday morning, at the Centre Street Hospital. It is thought that compelling him to leave a sick bed to testify before the Coroner hastened his death.

VOTED DOWN.

At a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, a resolution was offered approving the action of the Bank of Commerce in refusing to pay currency on a certified check, and was voted down, two to one.

WILL PAY.

Yesterday afternoon the counsel for the Bank of Commerce notified the attorneys of Henry B. Smith that the bank, instead of interposing a defence, would pay the amount of the checks claimed, including costs. This ended the controversy.

SUSPENDED.

The suspension of Brindle & Mangan, former agents of the Andes, Alps, and Alemaine Insurance Companies, is announced. Mangan says their suspension is only of a temporary nature, and a full and satisfactory statement will be made Monday.

OCEAN YACHT RACES.

In the ocean race between the yachts Rambler and Madeline, the former won by about four hours. The owner of Madeline has challenged the owner of the Rambler to sail another race, twenty miles to windward and back. During the race between the yachts Vision and Grace, which was won by the former, the Grace lost two men overboard. They were saved with difficulty.

GRAVE CHARGES

of mismanagement has been brought against officers of the Inebriate Asylum, on Ward's Island. It is stated among other things, that patients are frequently as drunk in the asylum as they possibly could be outside.

MARINE.

Arrived—steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Future Movements—He Will not Visit Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mr. Greeley attended divine service this morning, dined with Mr. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, and took a drive to Cave Hill Cemetery. He was called upon by a number of the citizens, including a few colored men. In the evening, the ladies staying at the Galt House received him in the parlor, and the usual hand-shaking ensued. A delegation from Nashville has invited him to that city, but have received no encouragement. They are to have another interview to-morrow. He goes to Jeffersonville early in the morning, spends an hour there, when he leaves for Indianapolis, arriving in the afternoon. He leaves Indianapolis at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, reaching Hamilton, Ohio, at 8, leaving there again at 9 for Cleveland; stopping a few minutes at Dayton, Sandusky, and perhaps some other points. Cleveland will be reached Tuesday evening. His further movements are not known, but he will probably go to New York through Pennsylvania. It is certain that he will not go to Chicago.

INDIANA.

Shot and Fatally Injured—New Railroad—Mr. Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—James Francis was shot, and as is supposed, fatally injured near the corner of Blake street and Indiana avenue, last night, by Albert Oberman. It appears that Oberman had been improperly intimate with the wife of Francis, and on Saturday evening she went out in his company. On returning toward home they were met by the wronged husband and an angry altercation ensued, when Oberman drew a pistol and fired twice at Francis, one ball passing through his shoulder. He was carried home, and now lies in a critical condition. Oberman escaped and is still at large.

Articles were filed Saturday for the formation of a company to construct a railroad in Clay and Parke Counties, eight miles in length, designed to tap the coal region in Otter Creek Valley. The road will leave the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad at Carbon, northwest to Otter Creek, in Parke County, thence southwesterly down Otter Creek Valley to the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad at Lodi.

The Liberal and Democratic demonstration tomorrow night, bids fair to be the grandest affair of the campaign. Mr. Greeley will receive an enthusiastic and brilliant ovation.

TENNESSEE.

Shot and Killed—Funeral of General Patton Anderson.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Tom Burke, a drayman, was shot and killed, last night, by Sam Levy (colored), another drayman, who escaped.

The funeral of General Patton Anderson took place from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to-day, Rev. Dr. Richardson officiated. Among the pall-bearers were Generals Forrest, Quarles, Cheatham, Gordon, and Brown; Captains Ben White, W. G. Booth, and F. W. Brown. The funeral was largely attended.

MARRIED.

ANDRIEUX—DEMARS—Sept. 22, By Rev. Father Campbell, Charles Andrieux and Miss Celina Demars.

SMITH—ROBERTS—In this city, on Sept. 19, at the Fifth Baptist Church, by the Rev. N. F. Ravelin, Mr. William Smith and Miss Amelia E. Roberts, both of Chicago. No cards.

HARPER—ROBERTS—In this city, on Sept. 19, at the Fifth Baptist Church, by the Rev N. F. Ravelin, Mr. Alex Harper, of London, Ont., and Miss Hattie E. Roberts, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

GRIFFIN—On Sunday, Sept. 22, Edward W. Griffin, aged 50 years.

Funeral from the Clarendon House, North Clark-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited.

GRUBER—On Sept. 22, Mary E., wife of John F. Gruber, at her late residence, No. 163 West Park-st., after an illness of 11 months.

Her remains will be taken on the Michigan Central at 6 p. m. to-morrow evening.

Michigan papers please copy.

GRAFER—At half-past 3, Sunday, Sept. 22, Louis Grafer, aged 55 years.

Funeral Tuesday, at half-past 1 p. m., from his residence, 997 State-st.

HILL—Departed this life, on the 22d day of September, in the 69th year of her age, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Sarah J. Hill.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 784 West Tyler-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

THINDS—Sept. 18, at 229 East Twenty-fourth-st., of spinal meningitis, little Robin, infant son of Granville R. and Sarah E. Thinds, aged 9 month and 18 days.

VAN ARSDEL—At Evanston, Ill., Sept. 19, Agnes Starr, infant daughter of John R. and Mary S. Van Arsdel, aged 9 months.

CLIFFORD—On Saturday morning, the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock, of consumption, Thomas Clifford, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place from residence, 169 West Washington-st., at 9:30 this morning, to church corner Jackson and Hermitage av.; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BEEF, PORK, LARD,

SMOKED BEEF,

Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet,

S. W. Cor. 18th and Grove-sts., Chicago.

☞ Winter-cured Hams constantly on hand.

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CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell And never fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, For the use of both Wood and Coal, AND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE WESTERN PEOPLE,

We are prepared to fill orders promptly at prices that will be satisfactory to the trade. Our stock and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' Stock is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price-Lists now ready. Address

EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., 612 and 614 Main-st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Warren Range. First Premium Am. Ins. 1871. Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Franklin Iron Co., SUCCESSORS TO HITCHCOCK & CARTER. Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application. Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Store S. W. corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., NOW OCCUPIED BY THE W. W. Strong Furniture Co. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. Also, ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE at a sacrifice before removing to our NEW STORE, 266 WABASH-AV., About Oct. 1, 1872.

OFFICES TO RENT For Banking, Real Estate, Insurance, Commission, Law, &c., near the Board of Trade, at 90 LA SALLE-ST., opposite the old Court House. A nice, high basement suite, well adapted for an Insurance Company or General Agency. Possession immediately. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT. Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately. Store 481 State-st., under Continental Hotel. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st., opposite Old Court House.

TO RENT. Stores for wholesale and retail business, with good vaults, on Lake-st. and Wabash-av. Also good banking and real estate offices on Dearborn-st. in Speed Block; and stores, offices, and rooms to rent on Clark-st. Good building on Market-st. for wholesale business, five stories high; and on Madison-st. one good banking office, near Clark-st. J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, 124 Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT. The Armour Building, corner Michigan-av and Randolph-st., fronting the present and the proposed Great Central Union Depot. Apply to ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT. Buildings on southwest corner Lake and State-sts., to be completed in November. E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

CLOTHING.

HARVEY Has opened his very large and well selected FALL STOCK Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS Of every style and description, and would inform the public that he has added to the above a fine assortment of YOUNG MEN'S DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS. Call and see them at his popular stand 444 Wabash-av., SOUTHEAST COR. PECK-COURT.

HOTELS.

Maulton House, Cor. N. Market and Kinzie-sts., Chicago. J. H. MAULTON, Prop'r. This new, commodious, and elegantly furnished house, with its beautiful suites of rooms, baths, closets, etc., will open on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, 1872. All rooms and halls are heated by steam. Ladies and gents' ordinary, parlors, reading and writing rooms on main floor. The house, in all its appointments, is strictly first-class. One square distant from Northwestern and Cincinnati Depots, and convenient to all depots.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVE. From 1 to 6 Buttons. Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

MASONIC.

Masonic. The members of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication Monday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock. Business of the utmost importance. By order of the W. M. H. F. HOLCOMB, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights! Special conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. Order. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000. A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price. THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years 7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

Notice to Policy-Holders in Insolvent Insurance Companies. Policies in the KNICKERBOCKER, LAMAR, and other Companies should be prosecuted at once. After Oct. 9, all claims under them will be lost. SHUFELDT & BALL, Solicitors, 21 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, On Chicago City property, in sums not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN. Money to loan at market rates. Large amounts (currency) at 8½ per cent per annum. Apply to E. G. MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN. Money on city property. Interest, 8½ and 9 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872. Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 28x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 8 o'clock p. m. on the same day. Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873. The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law, and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State. EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building. Sealed proposals will be received until the fifth day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st. ... All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," ... The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room." S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, C. WAHL, JOSEPH HARRIS, J. H. FARLMAN, Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County. Daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 25, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 WEST MADISON-ST., Offer special inducements to parties purchasing Black and Colored Silks, and have as full and desirable assortment as any house in the city. We continue to sell Lyons Cloak Velvets under value. A large and desirable assortment of new style Fall and Winter Shawls, and new Fall Dress Goods in all the latest shades, and in an extensive variety of fabrics. LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE. THE HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE Table Sauce, The Best Sauce and Relish MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD FOR FAMILY USE. Pints, - - - - 50 Cents. Half-Pints, - - - - 30 Cents. For Sale by All Grocers.

WANTED.

DAILY JOURNALIST Wanted; sober, industrious, and experienced, with references. Position permanent, pleasant, and profitable. Apply in person to FRANK GLOSSOP, the daily National Hotel Reporter, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED. By a Wholesale Fancy Grocery House in this city, a practical salesman to travel; one with first class trade and long experience; none others need apply. Address O 33, Tribune Office.

WANTED. A salesman for a Wholesale Notion House. A man of experience, that has a trade of his own; no other need apply. Address F 15, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [Time-tables of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; and Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads — train times illegible.]

CHROMOS.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD MAN, After A. B. DURAND, N. A. A Magnificent New Chromo, BY L. PRANG & CO. Mr. Durand is the oldest of our American artists, and one of the most poetical, withal. This latter quality is shown in a remarkable degree in the picture under consideration, which is one of his earlier productions. ... Size, 22x24 (the largest so far published by us). Price per Copy, $25. Besides the above, we have now ready or in preparation: GAMEPIECE, NO. 1, Companions. GAMEPIECE, NO. 2, After Geo. N. Cass. Size, 10x14. Price, $7.50 each. MEDITATING MISCHIEF, Companions. OUR PET POLLY, After Phil Hoyoll. Size, 10x12. Price, $5.00 each. BOUQUET OF LILACS, After M. De Longpre. Size, 22x28. Price, $10.00 each. ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC. Illustrated Catalogues of Prang's American Chromos, containing wood cuts of all our late publications, can be had gratis, by sending postage stamp to L. PRANG & CO., Boston, Mass.

NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 & 551 Broadway, New York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I. A Waiting Race. A NOVEL. By Edmund Yates, author of "Broken to Harness," "Black Sheep," etc. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price, 75 cents. ...

II. The Beginnings of Life: Being some Account of the Nature, Modes of Origin, and Transformation of the Lower Organisms. By H. Charlton Bastian, M. D., F. R. S. 2 vols. 12mo. With upward of 100 Illustrations. Price, $5. ...

III. Voltaire. By John Morley. Second and cheaper edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.00. ...

IV. The Elements of Mechanism. Designed for Students of Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodeve, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. With Illustrations. Price, $1.50. ...

V. Work and Wages Practically Illustrated. By Thomas Brassey, M. P. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price, $2.00. ...

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Published This Day:

I. LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY. By James Parton. GERMAN EDITION. 1 vol. 8vo. With Portrait and Illustrations. Paper, 75 cents. This volume contains the important portions of Mr. Parton's reliable and exceedingly interesting biography of Horace Greeley, carefully translated into German. It is far the best Life written of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency, and should be read by every German-American citizen.

II. ORIENTAL RELIGIONS And their Relation to Universal Religion.—INDIA. By SAMUEL JOHNSON. 1 vol 8vo. $5.00. ...

III. THE LADY OF LYNDON. Vol 34, in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25. ...

IV. Thackeray's Miscellanies. Vol. X. Kensington Edition. Roundabout Papers; The Four Georges; The English Humorists; The Second Funeral of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. $2.00.

For sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

WIRE ROPE.

WIRE ROPE, MANUFACTURED BY R. S. NEWALL & CO., Gateshead-on-Tyne, England. A Full Stock always on hand of all kinds of Wire Rope, suitable for Ship-rigging, Guys, Derricks, Hoists, Mines, &c. All Our Rope Warranted Best Quality. INNES & STIFF, Importers, 61 South Canal-st., Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPYING BOOKS & PRESSES At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

N. Y. 3-Ply Ready Roofing. Any one can apply; requires no heating. Send for samples. For sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 71 West Lake-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

THE KITTERY NAVY YARD IS MANAGED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—An expose very damaging to the Administration is published in the Tribune, its author being an accomplished engineer, stationed at the Kittery Navy Yard in Maine. During the months of March and April, of this year, the political rulers of this yard began to discharge employees, with the declared object of economizing Government money. The true reason, however, was to fill up the ranks with men who would vote right. There still remained a balance of $187,000 subject to the order of the Kittery Navy Yard. This sum, according to law, should have reverted to the United States Treasury. Rather than allow this, men enough to consume the entire sum in one week were taken into the yard. Since July 1st, at which time 400 men were employed, the pay-roll had been increased, until, on the morning of the Maine election, it numbered 2,000 workmen. It is necessary that the great body of workmen now engaged should have some show of employment. The old Illinois, an immense steam frigate, the construction of which was begun in 1864, is still on the stocks. She is rotting as fast as repaired, and, having served as a political trump card in time past, is now made to subserve the interests of Grant's re-election. A force of 1,500 men is employed tearing the hull to pieces. At the present rate of progress it will require at least 10 years to complete the job. Add to the original cost of the vessel the wages of these men, and to this the cost of a new ship to be built under the same name, and the total will not fall short of $16,000,000. The ironclad monitor Massachusetts is also ready for repairs. She has now been on the stocks in a damp ship-house for years. She is in a rotten condition, and is not worth the repairs necessary to make her a seaworthy craft. There is no work sufficient to employ, in the extreme, more than fifty additional men. Among the 2,000 men now loitering on Government pay in this establishment, there are scarcely twelve who served as soldiers in the War for the Union. More available political material is required. I was myself at the polls on the morning of the Maine election, and saw the manner in which the votes of the Kittery Navy Yard employes were cast. Every man quietly approached the polls in single file, between a number of Grant politicians, who asked the men if they were provided with tickets, and eyed each as he cast his vote. The men employed in this yard are linked together to a remarkable extent by ties of relationship. Chas. H. Chase was, under President Johnson, discharged in disgrace from the position of storekeeper. He thereupon produced affidavits from four physicians to the effect that he was an imbecile, having been mentally injured in the Peruvian service, in consideration of which he had received $16,000 from that Government. Thus relieved of the disgrace of misdemeanor by boasted imbecility, he was reappointed through the influence of T. L. Quallack, of Washington, his brother-in-law, and to-day has charge of stores to the value of over $100,000. The majority of these civilian office-holders are connected with families of influence living in different parts of the State, who possess control over the laboring classes in their neighborhood. Through this system of relationship control is had of a large number of voters. Such is the basis of the recent "glorious," though somewhat diminished, victory for Grant.

EDGERTON NO BOURBON — CHARLES O'CONOR—THE JOHNSON DEFALCATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A. P. Edgerton, nominated for Governor by the Bourbons of Indiana, is staying at a hotel in this city. He expressly repudiates all connection with the movement, and says that under no consideration will he permit his name to be used; but, on the contrary, he intends not only to vote for Hendricks, but will do everything in his power to insure his election.

The *Times'* announcement that O'Conor has at last accepted the Louisville nomination rests on very slender grounds indeed, even taking the statement of its own reporter. He says: "A certain Mr. Sykes, of this city, claims to have received a letter from O'Conor, which closes with an acceptance of the nomination." The *Times* reporter asked to see the letter, but Mr. Sykes preferred not to show it. Mr. O'Conor himself is invisible to reporters, feeling physically unable, perhaps, to decline or accept [illegible].

The statement has been sent abroad that the Government will lose nothing by the defalcation of Johnson, in the New York Sub-Treasury, for $188,000, since Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse and his bondsmen would make good the deficit. A *Herald* reporter called on General Hillhouse, and made inquiry on this point. "That," answered the General, "is a very nice point of law, and it is a legal question whether I am responsible or not. I might tell you I was or I was not, but it would amount to nothing." The General declined to speak further, but it is evident he will not but that the Government will ever recover one cent of the stolen funds. The defaulter Johnson sold about $30,000 worth of stamps per day, and he stole money, not stamps. It is asserted he could easily abstract $5,000 per day, so loosely were his papers examined by his superiors.

GENERAL FARNSWORTH AT AURORA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Sept. 21.—The Court House was crowded this evening to listen to the speech of John F. Farnsworth. The speaker was introduced to the audience by the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Perry, in a neat little speech, highly complimentary to the General.

The question of Civil Service Reform was ably handled by Mr. Farnsworth, and a letter was read from a clerk in Washington, stating that a Grant agent, contrary to a special order issued by the President, had visited the Pension Department and assessed every clerk [illegible], the lady clerks giving whatever they chose, for campaign purposes. He showed up the President's conduct in the matter of Holden, Clayton, Bullock, and others, in a way that convinced those present that he stated facts that were a disgrace to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, who was conscious of their rascality, and rewarded them for it. The speaker declared Pennsylvania sure for Mr. Greeley, and his experience during his stumping tour makes the statement reliable.

After the General had finished, the Hon. B. F. Fridley, of this city, made a short and telling speech. Judging by the applause that greeted Mr. Farnsworth, his popularity has not been seriously impaired by the babble of his enemies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It is reported that Chas. O'Conor has written a letter to a member of the Straight Democratic Committee, accepting the nomination of the Louisville Convention. G. P. Sykes, one of the leaders of the movement, says O'Conor uses these words in his letter: "I do accept the Louisville nomination."

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The Democrats and Liberals to-day nominated Hon. Wm. Williams for Congress from this district.

WASHINGTON.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Another letter was received at the Bureau of Education to-day, from Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, containing a further request on the Commissioner of Education to have the American system of education fully represented at the Exposition. He conveys the information that a special programme has been arranged for education, teaching, and instruction, and that the managers have every assurance that this group will be very interesting. An Infants' Pavilion will be arranged, where everything referring to the nursery, training, and education of the child, and its physical and mental development, from its infancy to its entrance to school, will be admitted for exhibition. Complete instructions and formularies for statistical information have been received here. One of the interesting portions of the labors of the managers will be to endeavor to collect a copy of every printed book for all countries. With these it is designed to get up a Grand National Library. A circular will soon be sent to all the publishers of this country asking for assistance in this direction.

MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

To-day the Postmaster General awarded the contract for carrying the British mail to the White Star steamship line, and the contract for the Continental mail to the Bremen line. The contract will go into operation on October 1.

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows adjourned *sine die* to-day. Previous to adjournment the new officers were installed, and M. W. Grand Sire Logan made an eloquent address, after which he announced the following appointments of officers of the Grand Lodge: Rev. J. W. Venable, of Kentucky, R. W. Grand Chaplain; Caleb Rand, Massachusetts, R. W. Grand Marshal; Albert Cohen, Arkansas, R. W. Guardian; J. W. Hudson, Wisconsin, R. W. Grand Messenger. No other place being designated, Baltimore will be the place for the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Odd Fellows Grand Lodge, in secret session last night, instructed the Committee on Secret Work to prepare a revision of the ritual, and report at the next session. Much of the unwritten work was transferred to the charge book. The change takes effect on Jan. 1, 1873. The price of cards and dismissal certificates was fixed at fifteen cents each. The thanks of the Grand Lodge were voted to the Odd Fellows' Relief Committee of Chicago for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties in connection with the Chicago Relief Fund, contributed by order of the Finance Committee. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year are as follows: Receipts, including balance on hand, $[illegible]; expenditures, $[illegible].

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Fawcett, a well-known citizen of Indianapolis, was on Friday accidentally shot at Martinsville, receiving fatal injuries.

A San Diego despatch reports a fight between General Crook and the Indians at Date Creek Reservation. The Apache Chiefs were detected in going on the war path. General Crook, with a guard, attempted their arrest. Four or five hundred Indians fired on the guard, killing one soldier. The fire was returned by a company of cavalry, killing thirty Indians. The remainder broke and fled to the mountains, pursued by two cavalry companies.

A large delegation of leading citizens of San Francisco visited Mayor Alvord, and formally protested against the action of the Supervisors in refusing the people a vote on the California, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad subsidy. The Mechanics' Institute requested the Mayor to veto the subsidy order, and a petition of 15,000 citizens for said vote be allowed.

The miners' strike at Cleveland, which was commenced on Thursday, assumed a threatening aspect on Friday, the men engaged in it boarding different vessels and compelling those at work to quit. Fourteen of the party were arrested.

Ex-Governor Grimes spoke at Elgin on Saturday, to a crowd numbering 1,500.

At Fort Wayne, on Saturday, Senator Schurz addressed a Liberal rally which might be said to include the people of that county. The meeting closed with a grand torchlight procession in the evening.

A Washington special says Senator Fenton expressed the opinion on Friday that there is no doubt the Liberal ticket will be elected in Pennsylvania in October.

At Madison, Wis., on Friday evening, the Liberals gathered at the Assembly Chamber to listen to General John McNeill, of Missouri, Hon. Emil Rothe, of Cincinnati, and George B. Smith, of Madison.

At the Lexington (Ky.) races, on Saturday, in the last, a 2-mile dash, seven started, Frogtown winning, Hollingwood second, the Dupper third. Time, 4:03. The time of this race is the best ever made in this course for three miles.

The house of Thomas Smith, near Jacksonville, Ill., was burned on Friday.

A fire at Sharon, Wis., on Saturday, burned the warehouse of J. K. Powell.

A steam-boiler attached to a threshing machine in the town of Erin, Washington County, Wis., exploded on Friday, killing James Connell and Patrick Schoemers.

General Upham has reached Little Rock from Pope County, and reports all quiet.

Sen. Butler, General Hawley, Secretary Delano, and John A. Logan addressed the Grantites of Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

The Union Fair, at Grand Rapids, Mich., closed on Saturday. The total receipts were $13,000.

Condit & Son's extensive paper mill, in Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $75,000. Seventy-five persons are thrown out of employment.

The international cricket match between the English Eleven and the Philadelphia Twenty-two, began on Saturday, in the presence of 4,000 spectators.

MR. GREELEY'S TOUR.

His Reception at Cincinnati, Newport, and Louisville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—This morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock, Mr. Greeley held a reception in the parlor of the Burnet House, Cincinnati. Among others, he was called on by Mr. Wm. G. Groesbeck, Washington McLean, Lars Andersen, Elliot H. Pendleton, William Clifford Neff, Henry Wessell, M. D. Hanover, A. D. Bullock and Chas. Kilgour. At the same time that this stream of visitors were paying their respects to Mr. Greeley, Secretary Delano, Hon. John A. Logan, and Governor Hawley, of Conn., who speak at the Grant meeting to be held to-night to neutralize the effects of the Liberal demonstration yesterday, were holding unfrequented court in the parlors next to Mr. Greeley's. Their proximity to him, unfortunately for them, paled their ineffectual fires, and their visitors were few and far between.

At noon Mr. Greeley was introduced to the Chamber of Commerce by Mayor Davis, C. W. Rowland, and F. S. Covington, who made a few pertinent remarks. The solid men of Cincinnati gave Mr. Greeley a reception in the warmth of which there could be seen little evidence of distrust of his financial views.

Mr. Greeley's speeches are generally interrupted by frequent plaudits, but his well-considered remarks on the financial policy of the country, and the wasteful manner in which, while properly declining to criticise the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, he showed that something must be radically wrong to offer occasion for such a course, were listened to with absorbed attention. But at the close, after a moment's pause, there rolled out from the mercantile men of Cincinnati the most emphatic applause. After shaking hands with all who wished it, Mr. Greeley proceeded to Covington, Ky., where, in response to the welcome of Mayor Baker, Mr. Greeley spoke at length.

Next to Newport, this was the only town in Kentucky which gave Grant a majority in 1868. Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati form substantially one community. They are expected, accordingly, to repent of their political sins of 1868, and, as works meet for repentance, to give Mr. Greeley an aggregate majority of 10,000. Many voters here avow that their change of votes is due to the officious intermeddling of the President's father in the appointments of his district.

Mr. Greeley was welcomed to Newport by Colonel Jones, and, in reply, said:

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT: There was a time, and that not many years ago, when I could not have been welcomed to the soil of Kentucky as I am to-day. There was a time when Kentuckians did not think of me as they do now, and I believe it was because they did not understand me as they do now, for, in the olden time, I was an humble but a zealous friend of Kentucky's noblest statesman, Henry Clay. [Applause.] I loved, I honored, I trusted, and followed that man for many years, and sorry was my heart when the news came, when our fondest anticipations were blighted and he was not chosen President. But what matters it? The fame of Clay is world-wide."

Between Newport and Louisville there are no towns of any size, but at every cross road and way side station the entire population stood waiting in hopes of catching a glimpse of the features of their champion, as he was whirled past in the express train. At the few stopping places their was every manifestation of affection.

At Walton Mr. Greeley did not appear; he was exceedingly fatigued, and lay in his birth asleep. Two young ladies came into the car here with the avowed intention of surprising his slumbers with a kiss, but, alive to his marital duties, even while asleep, Mr. Greeley awoke in time to escape.

At Florida, Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform and was informed by a stalwart Kentuckian, who shook his hand till his shook in concert, that "he had reached the edge of the country where there were no Republicans, and where the Democrats are for you, niggers and all."

At Campbellsburg the crowd shouted, "you shall be our next President," "you've grit," "he's got a bushel of brains," and, as he disappeared within the car, an old man, amid the delighted indorsement of the crowd, said, solemnly: "May the Lord take an especial liking to you."

Mr. Greeley was escorted on his journey from Cincinnati to Louisville by Mayor Baxter, of Louisville; Col. T. Henry Watterson, of the *Journal*, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Mr. J. F. Moore, President of the Exposition, and Philip Speed, representative of the Louisville Greeley & Brown clubs.

On their arrival at Louisville, the party drove to the exposition.

The train was inclosed at the depot by an immense multitude, whose cheers made the welkin ring. Mr. Greeley and party were conducted to carriages, and as soon as a thoroughfare was made, was driven as directly as possible to the exposition building. All along the route the sidewalks were lined with citizens, who cheered again and again as he passed. These cheers announced to the thousands inside the building his arrival. They had been waiting, with great patience, for over an hour, as he was expected at 8, but did not come until 9. It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the reception he received. Fifteen thousand persons welcomed him. They were of all classes and colors. There were mechanics, with their wives and children; hand-fisted laboring men, who had come to see their friend, and elegantly dressed women, whose jewels flashed in the light. Five thousand gas jets illuminated the scene. As soon as the cheering outside gave notice of his coming it was taken up by those inside, and resounded from end to end of the building. When he entered the cheers were again and again repeated. His appearance on the platform was the signal for unparalleled applause. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and ever and anon the cheering would burst forth spontaneously. No man was ever welcomed with such heartfelt demonstrations of affection. The formal greeting was contained in the speech of Judge T. W. Bullock. Mr. Greeley's reply was frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion he was driven to the Galt House, where he spoke from one of the windows. The city was lit up by bon-fires, and there was a pyrotechnic display of unusual grandeur.

Louisville has done herself honor by the grand and hearty welcome she extended to Mr. Greeley. He met a genuine Kentucky greeting, that was worth coming a thousand miles for. He will rest to-morrow. On Monday he will go to Indianapolis, accompanied by a committee from there, which reached here this evening. Thence he will proceed to Dayton and Cleveland, on his way to New York. There is no present prospect of his calling at Chicago, unless the above programme is changed. Delegations are here from Nashville, Evansville, and other places, to invite him to their cities. They have not yet presented their applications.

His Address Before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Mr. Greeley was received at the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day. He entered accompanied by Mayor Davis, S. F. Covington, President of the Chamber, and J. L. Keck. He was introduced by Mr. Covington, and was received with great applause. When quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce:

You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an instructor, for so it will seem to you with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here; and, being here, I propose to make to you a few suggestions, which, I trust, will have a practical bearing.

I fully comprehend that you are business men, and that this is a business hour, and that whatever is said by me, at any rate, must be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject, I am one of those who do not feel entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition and prospects of our country. I realize that we have just secured very abundant harvests, and that they are a very important element of commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume and acceptable at par over the larger portion of our country. We have many elements of strength; and yet there seem to be also elements or portents of weakness, which ought not to be passed over in silence. You will bear me witness that for the last two or three years we have heard more, felt more, suffered more of a commercial collapse, I might say commercial difficulty, from the operations of what are popularly called "rings" than ever before in the history of this, and I think in the history of any country. "Corners" in wheat, corners in oats, corners in pork [great laughter], corners in gold, corners in stocks and so on, and so on. Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say that this particular clique which tried to force up prices, or that opposite clique which tried to force them down were right or wrong in any instance. I am not sufficiently familiar to judge. What I am say and what I think you must believe with me, is, that these exhibitions, these ebullitions, are symptoms of financial weakness, if not of financial disease. They are incidents which are not likely to occur in a perfectly sound and healthy condition of a commercial business, and the currency of a country. Well, we get on with them as well as we can or, rather, we chase one away and another soon presents itself, and every now and then, in the great commercial centre where my work has been carried on, there comes a superior corner, some kind of a "Black Friday," or something that threatens a commercial disaster—a general disaster—and then appears the Secretary of the Treasury, with his horns of plenty, and he lets loose something. He either buys stocks, or he sells gold, or he does both. He puts us at ease for a little time again. Now I am not here to decide that that is not the best he can do. I don't know about that; but I do insist that the business of the country ought not to be in a condition to require this continual application of something artificial, something let down from above; that there should be a state of things wherein business men and business interests should take care of themselves, and not require the continual interposition of some public authority in such a dictatorial form. Some men are swamped when he appears and other men are relieved. Perhaps the greatest good to the greatest number is accomplished, for aught I know, but I want to see a state of things when the Government is not continually called upon to help us out. It reminds me of the state of things that existed in my earlier days, when, every once in a while, Mr. Nicholas Biddle was called to Wall street in about the same capacity that the Secretary of the Treasury is now, to put his shoulder to the wheel and lift us out of some catastrophe,—lift us out of some mire, or ward off some catastrophe. I think we ought to be able,—that you, gentlemen, ought to be able to devise the ways and means, not only of getting us out of one particular corner, but of preventing corners in the future, rendering them impossible, or, at all events, disastrous to their contrivers. Now, I am supposed to be a man of ideas, or, what is the word?—a man of hobbies on this subject. Some men imagine that I am a very furious demander of the immediate resumption of specie payment. My opinion was, years ago, and I have seen no reason to change it, that when we had one hundred and twenty-five millions of money in the Treasury, mainly gold, and when we had a revenue exceeding the necessary outlays of the Treasury by more than one hundred millions per annum, that we were then in a condition to resume specie payments; that if the Government had chosen to say: "We will resume—we take our greenbacks as gold, and we receive them as gold," that there would have been no difficulty in making that resumption under that state of things. I have seen the Bank of England resume. I have known banks of our country to resume with a very much less—with a very much smaller proportion of available assets to the liabilities than the Treasury of the United States had at that time, so that it seemed to me to be a feasible thing; but we did not resume because the people—I mean the business people—did not want to resume, and it is my judgment that reason will operate just as well next year, or two years, five years hence, as it operated then. It is my judgment that we are not likely to resume; I don't know when, but not in any near period of time. Then, I say, if we want to resume we need all the resources we had then and we ought to have husbanded them carefully; but if we were not as you, and I know we were not, to resume for a long time to come, then it seems to me a business policy was required of the Government—that is to pay out all its gold, all its treasure beyond a fair working balance, and reduce its debt by so much, stop the interest, and leave the gold and the currency in the hands of its business men, instead of holding it up in the Treasury to make one of these periodical—(the conclusion of this sentence was lost in applause.) But I am not a dogmatist. I do not pretend to present this as a matured and settled conclusion. What I do here ask, what I ask of this chamber is to originate an inquiry and investigation by men of business and capital as to where the proper remedy for these disorders of which I speak is to be found. Let us be calm about it. Let us take time. Let us investigate slowly, carefully, and let the business men of the country come to a conclusion as to the proper remedy—not for a particular disorder to-day, but something which shall be a protection against the periodical recurrence of these disorders. This is what I would have the business men of this country do. Look at the matter as a disease. Not at one particular symptom, and determine just what and where is the remedy. I venture to say that if the men who compose chambers like this will agree upon what the remedy is, they can have behind them the press of the country, with scarcely an exception, and the public sentiment of the country, and whatever shall seem to them, after mature deliberation, after careful discussion, the true cure for our financial disorders and dangers will be accepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is all, gentlemen; and with these few remarks I thank you for your patient attention. [Great applause.]

After the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's speech he was escorted to the vestibule of the hall, where he took a large number by the hand as they filed out. He soon thereafter proceeded to his hotel, whence, at 1:30 o'clock, he was escorted by the city officials, Mayor Baker, of Covington, and others, with a band of music, to Covington and Newport, where he was publicly received prior to his departure for Louisville. The streets were thronged with people, and he was received with cheers in many places along the line of march. From half-past 9 to the 'Change hour he received friends and citizens at the Burnet House, many persons calling.

His Speech at Newport, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—All along the route from Cincinnati Mr. Greeley was called out wherever the train stopped, but generally declined to speak. At Newport he spoke from the platform as follows. Being for the first time before a Kentucky audience, Mr Greeley said:

"CITIZENS OF NEWPORT: There was a time, and that not many years ago, when I would not have been welcomed to the soil of Kentucky as I am to-day. There was a time when Kentuckians did not think of me as they do now, and I believe it was because they did not understand me so well as they do now, for in the older time I was an humble but zealous friend of Kentucky's noblest statesman, Henry Clay. [Applause.] I loved, I honored, I trusted, and followed that man many years, and sore was my heart when the news came that our fondest hopes were blighted, and he was not chosen President. But what matters it. The fame of Clay is world-wide, and he is revered and loved by millions of his countrymen, and will be for generations to come. What matters it whether he filled one office or another, or no office! The office does not make the man; it is men like this that glorify and dignify offices. Well, our friend passed away; the generation of which he was one passed away, and there came dark days over our Union, days of hatred and strife and violence and disruption, and it looked as if the sun of the American republic had forever gone down. Despots exulted, aristocrats exulted. "Well, there," they said, "you see what comes of your free institutions. They are played out. Witness your great model republic." Well, years passed on. There were reverses; there were disasters; but there was still the faith in American heart, and after a time all came round; the Union was restored; the cause of it was triumphant, and the people, the American people, were brought together. Well, from that hour I said: Now let us try to be friends again; yes, better friends than we were before. We have fought, but the cause of the trouble has passed away; slavery is dead; there was no more reason why we should fight; let us try to be hereafter countrymen, and men who love and honor each other. So in that spirit, with that purpose, I labored on for some years, scorned by many, misunderstood by others, called a renegade, and honest people believing that I had absolutely turned my back on all the principles, all the ideas of my better life. I think they were mistaken, my friends. I think new circumstances, new conditions, new duties presented themselves, for in the new republic, that renovated republic, which has been founded on the overthrow of the Confederacy, that these are different obligations, different duties from those which were current 30 years ago. I tried to forget, and to cause others to forget, the passages in which there was only bitterness, and nothing of profit to either section, or to any class of the people. I tried to make my countrymen remember only what shall be, what must be, in that better future, which I am quite certain is opening upon this people—that future of concord and peace, of mutual reliance and sympathy, which was not known in the old time. Why, many times I was told, 15 or 20 years ago, you can come down to the South, and nobody will hurt you. I said, Why should anybody hurt me? There was never a moment I wished ill to the South, and never sought to do them harm. Why should you tell me I will be protected in the South. I have never been there because my duties did not call me there, but I feel certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a harsh hand upon me, and I don't believe they will let blackguards do it. They were taking as if it were charity to let me pass through. That has passed away, fellow-citizens. You may have been one of the most effective Confederate soldiers in the last struggle, and you may travel all over this country, and I think no one except a low, vulgar person will offer you any insult. I travelled to the furthest part of the South, Texas, last year, and I was everywhere well received. I think every Northern man who went South minding his own business and giving nobody cause for offence, was treated, not, perhaps, so well as I was, but his person and property were just as sacredly respected as mine were. Now, then we have opened up a new country. There was a time when that could not be so. There was a time when it was not so that every Northern man, whatever his principles, could travel through the South. Now they can do so, and I am glad of it. It does seem we have come to a time when we may say, let all that has made alienation between us perish. Let us think no more of our triumphs in the late struggle. Let us rejoice together that those triumphs have tended to produce good to the whole American people. There is liberty at the South and at the North prejudice and passion. We must try to make the whole people feel that the American name is dear to us all that ever in our struggles we are friends. We do not fear and read each other; we did not destroy prisoners. I do not mean to say that some prisoners were not unjustly treated, but I really believe the people of both sides meant to treat them with humanity so far as they could do so, and where cruelties took place they were not understood to be imposed by the great body of the people North or South. Now, then, let us take a new departure. Let us all resolve that we shall be nearer to each other next year than this. [Applause.] I am demanding universal amnesty. Why? People say there are not many, only three or four hundred, disfranchised. Let there be fraternity in the North and South. Why should we call together multitudes of soldiers exulting over victories won in the last struggle, and then to rake up all the evil it has done in that struggle, as though they were characteristic of the people. There were actually men in the North who believed when Lincoln was assassinated that the Southern people, as a people, rejoiced in that assassination. I am sure it was not so. But here is a black, bloody deed done, and the whole people suffered for it. It was for a long time impossible to make a large portion of that class believe that that assassination was not the work of the whole Confederate people. There was injustice done them through prejudices and through passion. We must try to dispel that prejudice and that passion.

The train at this moment came along, and Mr. Greeley concluded as follows: But I see that the time has come for me to desist, and therefore close, trusting that all of you will be better Americans, better lovers of our country and our countrymen now and evermore.

His Speech at Pittsburgh.

[We published a report, received by telegraph, of Mr. Greeley's speech at Pittsburgh on the 19th; but it appeared in such a bungled condition that we reproduce the address below:]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The wise King says there is a time for war and a time for peace. The City of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance, of civil war. A very large number of men were collected here at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosities and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party. I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the orators on the occasion, have been trying their best to make the people hate each other for the sake of a partisan advantage. A stranger who was reading the journals of Pittsburgh for the last few days would imagine that we were at war, and their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war in order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict. They talk about Rebels and traitors. Fellow-citizens, are we never to be done with this? We demanded of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them. We demanded that they abandon Slavery, and they abandoned Slavery. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks were enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchised on the soil of our country. We demanded that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for, and that the Rebel debt shall never be paid by the Government or by the State, and they assented to that. So far as I can see, every single demand made on the part of the loyal States and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been conceded, and still they tell us, "Why, we want them to repent." Have they not brought forth works meet for repentance?

Coming together in solemn Convention, the representatives of that Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention whatever. All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, "All this is mockery, all this is fraud; you don't mean anything by it;" and the cry goes on, "Rebels and traitors, Rebels and traitors,"—denunciation and proscription,—the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed, and still it is maintained. There are this day thousands of people of Arkansas alone—the most intelligent, the most responsible of that State—forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage,—forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant and Wilson. Nobody else asks for proscription. No other party asks that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago—no party, no men of any party but this, that held a great military parade here this week in order to further and further separate and divide the hearts of the American people from each other! They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion, and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined to be anti-fed.

Now, fellow citizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed; those of us who stood for it are equally denounced if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. Here stands one who is charged by them with being a "secessionist." Could that be true, fellow-citizens! Look the facts in the face.

When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advance, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, "You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war." This, they said, was the only alternative: "Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said, "No, there is no such alternative." I denied that the great majority of the South demanded. I was against the Union. [illegible] that there should be an open, free discussion; the Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, if the people of the South said they wanted disunion, I would consent to it. I knew they would not. I knew that the great majority of the Southern people would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for Secession, but for clinging to the Union; and now, to-day, if the nation were to be imperilled, and there were two modes of saving it,—to trust the chances of civil war or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people,—I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. For, fellow-citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people, when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people of the North, desired disunion.

In its inception, in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to this secession movement meant nothing by it but to make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to resist and defeat. Well, the war is ended. I think it ought to be ended. We had a great, a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much, they have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at least? But, fellow-citizens, they say that the Southern people may vote. Some of them may; but the instant they vote the cry is raised: "See how these fellows vote!" They cry: "You must vote the other way." Is that an element? Or is it only the fashion of war in another aspect?

Fellow-citizens, you belong to one of the great hives of American industry. I plead here for peace and reconciliation as the interest especially of this busy, prosperous, energetic people. I have sympathized with Pittsburgh; I have rejoiced in her prosperity; I have wondered at and admired her magnificent growth. You surely know no place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh. There has been no spot in whose prosperity I have more heartily rejoiced than this, because I believe her prosperity was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity and growth of our whole country. Now I appeal to her business men, I appeal to her merchants, I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war. It has gone on long enough. You cannot afford to teach a part of your country to hate you; to feel that your success, your greatness is identical with their humiliation. People of Pittsburgh, I ask you to take a generous part in this work of reconciling your countrymen to each other. I ask you to take the hand held out to you by your Southern brethren in their adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, by those who were our enemies, but are again our fellow-countrymen. I ask you to grasp that hand and say, "Brothers, we differed, we fought. The war is ended. let us again be fellow-countrymen and forget that we have been enemies." Friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you good-night.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DEFALCATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Abner Haywood, Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company, 153 Broadway, has recently disappeared, under suspicious circumstances. A reporter called upon the President of the Company, this morning, but he declined making the circumstances public, out of respect to Haywood's family. The President, however, says the habits of the missing Secretary had recently become irregular, and he had been removed from his position with the Fireman's Insurance Company. The defalcation is said to amount to $22,000.

CLOSED OUT BY THE CREDITORS.

The effects of the American Fire Insurance Company, in Jersey City, were sold at auction, to-day, on a landlord's warrant for the recovery of rent. The liabilities of the Company amount to $150,000, which, it is said, the Company is totally unable to pay. The losses recently sustained by fires in New York and New Jersey caused a suspension.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Trouble exists in the corporation controlling the Vermont Central Railroad. The statement is made that the road lost last year on the Ogdensburgh line $175,000, and on the Rutland line $360,000, while the earnings of its own main line, 184 miles, are not sufficient to pay interest on its $12,000,000 of bonds and guaranteed stock. It is reported that the balance sheet is behind nearly $2,000,000. It is said the road has been run principally for private benefit, and that favored few have acquired wealth, while the stockholders have grown poor. Several leases of connecting roads are stated to have been made for the benefit of officers alone—one of them having been made out in the name of three individuals. The Sullivan Railroad is also said to have been acquired by a personal lease, and there are rumors of other transactions of a similar nature. Another assertion is, that the National Despatch Company, which should have yielded a revenue to the road, is a burden by existing contract. It is probable the corporation will either go into bankruptcy or, under different management, cancel some of its leases and resume business.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week there has been very little doing in mercantile paper, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the market for call loans.

Foreign exchanges have been in a demoralized condition, owing to stringency in money and the high borrowing rate for cash gold.

The gold market has passed through violent fluctuations. The two extremes of the week were 115¼ to 113¾, with the latest dealings close on to the lowest point. Cash gold at one time was worth 1½ per cent per diem for the use of it, but at the close ¼ per cent per annum for carrying.

Government bonds and investment securities generally declined sharply at one time during the week, but closed with a firmer feeling and a recovery in prices.

On the Stock Exchange fluctuations have been wide and frequent. During the period of greatest disturbance in money stocks declined from 1 to 8 per cent. The greatest fall was in Panama, Harlem, New York Central, Northwest, Western Union, Wabash, Rock Island, and Ohios, Pacific Mail, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. Late in the week there was a decided change in the tone of the market from bear to bull, and prices recovered ½ to 5 per cent, those stocks showing the greatest decline previously being most conspicuous in the upward movement. Union Pacific and Erie were exceptionally strong when the balance of the market was very weak, but at the close Erie declined to the lowest point of the week. The corner in Erie caused cash stock to be worth 2½ per cent at one time, but in the final dealings there was very little difference between sales of cash and regular. The advance in the general market towards the close caused a covering of short contracts to a considerable extent. The week closed up with a quiet feeling strangely in contrast with the excitement of the earlier days.

The foreign commerce of the port, for the week, was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $9,071,899; produce exports, $5,263,128; and specie exports, $312,358. There has been a marked decline, during the past week, in cotton on spot; for future delivery, the decline is also considerable.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The banks have made a net loss of $1,932,175 in their legal reserve, and they are now $833,475 below the legal limit.

CLOSING RATES SATURDAY.

The money market was easy to-day. Early business on call was at 7 currency to 7 gold, but late in the afternoon the rates steadily declined, and some business was done at 4½ to 3 per cent. Foreign exchange was dull and lower to-day. Leading bankers reduced their rates for 60 day bills to 107½. Bills were offered from second hands at even lower rates. The stock market to-day opened steady, and soon declined ½ to 3½ per cent. Erie declined from 56¼ to 49½; Pacific Mail from 69¾ to 68¼; Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central from 36¼ to 35½; Union Pacific from 39¼ to 38½; Rock Island from 110¾ to 109½, and Northwestern common from 72¾ to 71¼. Late in the afternoon the market became firm and prices advanced ½ to 3 per cent. At the final close the market was quiet and firm. Gold closed at 113¾. Government bonds closed at 99½@99¾; Union Pacific firsts, [illegible]; land grants, [illegible]; incomes, [illegible].

Flour closed tame for low grades, dull and heavy for the medium, and firm and fairly active for choice family. Only a limited inquiry for wheat, but with limited offerings prices are without important change. Good seed wheat scarce and much wanted. No. 1 spring also very scarce and in fair request. Market closes lower for spring and firm for winter. The latter scarce and the demand chiefly for export.

Pork quiet and tame. Nothing done for future. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard quiet and unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

KINGSLAND, THE DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The case of George Kingsland, defaulting bookkeeper of the Hudson County National Bank, of Jersey City, was brought before United States Commissioner Romaine, yesterday, and adjourned with the understanding that the United States Grand Jury at Trenton would consider the matter. The defalcation, it is said, does not exceed $10,000.

SENATOR BAYARD,

of Delaware, returned from Europe, yesterday. His health is greatly improved.

BARNARD'S SUCCESSOR.

Enoch L. Fancher, of this city, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Barnard, removed.

EXPLOSION OF A TUGBOAT BOILER.

The boiler of the tug Passaic, of New York exploded early this morning in New York Bay. A boat immediately put off from the shore to render assistance to the crew. Lying upon the deck, near the bow, was Captain Adams and a fireman named John Haines, badly scalded, and lying near the pilot-house was the negro cook, horribly mangled. These were carefully placed in the boat and taken ashore, where they received medical attention immediately. The engineer escaped uninjured, and states that there were only fifty pounds of steam on at the time of the disaster, and he cannot account for the explosion. Haines and the negro will die, but the Captain will probably survive. The tug was beached in shallow water. She was injured to the extent of about $1,000.

THE BIENVILLE DISASTER.

An investigation into the burning of the steamship Bienville was commenced to-day by United States Supervisor and Inspector Stearns.

—The leading journal of Scotland, the *Scotsman*, of Edinburgh, favorably notices a late American work, Meline's "Mary Queen of Scots," and says: "In almost every one of the instances in which an accusation is brought (against Mr. Froude) of playing fast and loose with his authorities, with the view of blackening the Queen of Scots, we are constrained to admit that Mr. Meline has made out his case." A review of the same work by Professor Goldwin Smith opens thus: "It is the duty of those who have surrendered their judgments to Mr. Froude, and who have formed their opinions of historical characters under the influence of his seductive rhetoric, to read this book."

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There was a frost in some parts of England last night—the first of the season.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Leading bankers here assert that the cause of the advancing tendency of the Bank of England rate of discount, is the low rate of sterling exchange at New York.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the members of the League of St. Sebastian, at Dublin, yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an organization to afford material help toward restoring the temporal power of the Pope.

A writer for the London *News* having published a graphic description of the horrors of steerage passage across the Atlantic, scores of correspondents [illegible] to which steerage passengers are subjected, and demanding immediate reform.

Sir John Duke Coleridge and other distinguished jurists, are advocating in the newspapers a codification or digest of English laws similar to the code of New York, which they praise highly.

The London Labor League yesterday adopted resolutions approving the award of the Geneva Tribunal as binding on England and America together, and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The report that the wife of Bismarck had arrived at Torquay, England, was premature. She is at Varzin with the Chancellor and the remainder of the family.

The resignation of Minister Von Thile has been accepted, and Herr Von Balan, German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed as successor to him.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Count Von Arnim, German Embassador to France has been gazetted Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency.

At the session of the Congress of Old Catholics, at Cologne, yesterday, Dr. Soult was elected President, and Drs. Petrie and Kornellius Vice Presidents. Congress adjourned to-day. A committee consisting of Drs. Dollinger, Frederic, and others, were appointed to secure the union of all Christians in the Old Catholic movement.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The examination of Edmund About, at Strasbourg, developed no new case against him, and he was discharged to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is reported that Count Von Arnim has tendered his resignation as Minister from Germany to France, in consequence of the unpleasantness he encounters in Paris. It is stated that if his resignation is accepted, the embassy to France will remain vacant, and Germany will be represented at Paris only by a Consul.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Gambetta has left St. Etienne, the public banquet in celebration of the anniversary of the first Republic to-morrow, at which he was to speak, having been prohibited.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—It is stated that Lefranc is to retire from the Ministry of the Interior, and that Casimir Perier will resume that position.

Rear Admiral Alden, commanding the American Squadron now in European waters, has arrived in Paris.

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.—Oscar, brother of the deceased King, Charles XV., has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the dignitaries of State yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the new Monarch.

Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—By Imperial decree, the Austrian Court will wear mourning for twelve days, in respect to the memory of the deceased King of Sweden.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated. The Pope received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting the misfortunes of the Catholic Church, and the injustice done to it by the Italian Government.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.—The Festival of the Holy Virgin was celebrated to-day. Prince Charles pardoned fifty persons convicted of crime, including a number of Israelites.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The text of the royal order to gradually abolish negro slavery in Cuba reached Havana by the last steamer from Spain, but correspondents say it is regarded everywhere in the island as a dead letter. The decree is hampered and saddled with Juntas and Commissions, the Juntas being always composed of those who never attend a session, those who do not care what is done and said, and a few who are directly or indirectly interested. A law has been in force for two years enabling the Government to purchase the freedom of children born of slave parents for $25 each, but not one has been bought. If General Ceballas publishes the new decree it will take many years before slaves' children will derive any benefit.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The *Gaceta* publishes a new and stringent law compelling Chinamen now here to again make contracts for their labor for terms not less than six nor more than eight years, or leave the island.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place at Cubaitas, in which 300 were killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Private advices from Havana state that Don Manuel Calvo, Proslavery, has gone to Spain, furnished with a large amount of money. The object of this mission is said to be the displacement of Zorilla, the present Prime Minister of the Madrid Cabinet. It is said that Calvo intends to use money to bribe the majority of the Cortes to further his designs and that, bribes failing, bullets and stilettos will be used.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid which rising upward at intervals stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the gastic organs with Hostetter's Bitters. It will not answer to postpone the great corrective with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they are invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia, with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache, and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters; but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that sure preventive of indigestion and strengthener of the alimentary organs.

JEWELRY, ETC.

OPENING.

A. B. VAN COTT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

Wabash-av., Corner Van Buren,

WILL OPEN,

TO-DAY, Sept. 23,

a large and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, FINE BRONZES, STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, GOLD, CAMEO, CORAL AND JET SETS. SEAL RINGS a Specialty.

We invite our friends and the public to an Inspection of the FINEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO CHICAGO.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT JOHN G. ASHLEMAN'S, 452 Wabash-av.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.

Partner wanted in an old-established and paying business. An active or silent partner, with $15,000 or $20,000 cash, can make a good and permanently-paying investment. Address O 64, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course as fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 2. For Catalogues, Annual Reports, or entrance examination papers of June 3, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To the Citizens of Milwaukee-av., North Branch Rolling Mills, and Vicinity.

I promised you on the 1st of this month a complete line of stages on the avenue and to the mills. I have been unable to fulfil this promise on account of serious injuries received by being kicked by one of my horses, from which I am still confined to my bed. This accident, which nearly proved fatal, prevented me from hurrying forward the manufacture of my stages as I should otherwise have done. I expect, however, by the 1st of October, to have several new stages added to the line.

I intend to always keep my line in first-class condition, and the public may rest assured, that the entire line will be uniformly good, always in complete order, and managed to their entire satisfaction. Permit me to thank you for the patronage and kindness already extended towards my enterprise, and I hope to continue to merit and receive your confidence and support.

Yours, respectfully, J. A. FLAGG, Agent Citizens' Line of Omnibuses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1872.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati

Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 78 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.

JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

Chicago, 4 Days Only!

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 7, and Not Before That Time!

P. T. Barnum's

Great Travelling

Museum, Menagerie,

Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute & International Zoological Garden,

With free admission to

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

Seven Superior Exhibitions!

In Six Separate Colossal Tents!

Ten Times Larger than Any Other Show Ever Seen on Earth!

Will exhibit in Chicago MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, on STATE-ST., extending from Twenty-second-st. nearly THREE FULL SQUARES, the only grounds in Chicago large enough for this Colossal Exposition. Three entertainments each day—morning, afternoon, and evening.

Doors open at 10 a. m. and 1 and 6½ p. m. Hippodrome performances commence at 11 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows only 50 cts. Children under 9 years, half price.

The entire Pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 500 gas jets.

Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to bring in the multitude.

Will also exhibit at La Crosse, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 21; Madison, 23; Rockford, 24; Elgin, 25; Janesville, 26; Fond du Lac, 27; Green Bay, 28; Neenah, Monday, 30th.

Oshkosh, Oct. 1; Watertown, 2; Milwaukee, 3 and 4; Racine, Saturday, 5th.

Aurora, Ill., Friday, Oct. 11; Ottawa, 12; Joliet, 14; Kankakee, 15; Champaign, 16; Danville, 17; Lafayette, Ind., 18; Logansport, 19; Fort Wayne, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Great Shows!

Every Afternoon and Night,

AND ALL THIS WEEK.

Cor. State and Twenty-second-sts.

(GREAT PACIFIC)

Museum, Menagerie,

CARAVAN, AND CIRCUS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THIRD WEEK OF

SARATOGA.

No abatement in the desire to see

SARATOGA!

Everybody is delighted with

SARATOGA!

Charming! Brilliant! Sparkling!

SARATOGA!

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

"THE ROGUE'S MARCH" our next production.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn sts.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS

AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

Monday Evening, Sept. 23.

OUR COMPANY:

F. CAMPBELL,	C. BENEDICT,
J. H. SURRIDGE,	MERRILL GREEN,
R. M. KAYNE,	C. HUNNEMAN,
J. A. LANG,	F. PAULES,
J. COSTELLE,	H. HANSON,
J. MARTIN,	S. GRILEBERGER,
C. ROACH,	E. WAGNER,
M. BRISTON,	G. S. NORRIS,
S. MYERS,	R. MILTON,
WM. ARLINGTON,	BEN COTTON,
J. R. KEMBLE,	C. RICHARDS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers.

THIRTEEN NEW STARS

A new olio company. To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

The brilliant transformation dancer, MLLE. ESPRITO. The artistic character vocalist, Miss PATTI ROSA. The renowned character artists and dancers, DICK CARROLL AND HIS BOYS. The celebrated gymnasts and acrobats, THE VICTORELLIS. The charming songstress and actress, Miss ROSA LEE. The graceful and dashing danseuse, MLLE. LEON INE. The talented character artists, Miss MINNIE RAINFORTH and WILL C. BURTON. Brilliant success of the great London comique, J. H. MILBURN. MISS SALLIE MASON. HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY GUION, E. COLLIER, FRANK H. NELSON. COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, led by the accomplished star premiere Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG with Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG in two Grand Ballets. First week of the new SONG AND DANCE BALLET.

The performance will conclude with the new musical burlesque entitled BLUE BEARD.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THIRD WEEK OF

SARATOGA!

No abatement in the desire to see

SARATOGA!

Every night and Saturday Matinee.

THE ROGUE'S MARCH our next production.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively last week of

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM. The TRAGIC QUEEN in five of her great parts. Monday and Tuesday—QUEEN ELIZABETH. Wednesday Matinee—JULIANA in the Honeymoon. Wednesday Night—JULIA in the Hunchback. Thursday Night—LADY AUDLEY.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND COLOSSAL SUCCESS OF

HARRY ALLEN, the Union Spy,

With its great MILITARY, MUSICAL, SENSATIONAL, SPECTACULAR, and PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large Manufacturing Establishment in Chicago, Ill., known as the

"CHICAGO WATER & GAS PIPE CO."

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the entire property, covering 86 years' lease of ground, 181 feet on West Washington-st., by 126 feet on Clinton-st., and 17 years' lease of 41 feet on Clinton-st. adjoining; a substantial three-story and basement brick building, 181x126 feet, with all the machinery, tools, patterns, and appurtenances of a Cast-Iron Water and Gas Pipe Foundry, of 40 tons capacity per day; a Foundry for miscellaneous work, of 10 tons capacity per day; Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and an Extensive Brass Shop.

The property occupies the corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., the very heart of the city, the prospective growth and demand of which are greater than at any time in its history. An opportunity rarely presented for investment and permanent business is offered in this property. The stockholders of the company are desirous to engage in other business and have, therefore, decided to sell.

A. G. CLARK, Managing Director, 88 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Real Estate and Loan Broker, 124 WEST MADISON-ST. Office hours, from 1 o'clock to 6 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Highly Finished

FRENCH BRONZES,

ELEGANT

Castellena, Amarmo, Bardiglio, Sienna, and Agate Vases,

Alabaster Groups & Statuettes,

Large Hall Vases and Columns, and

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL STATUES,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Sept. 24,

At our Auction Rooms, 55 & 57 South Canal-st., bet Madison and Washington.

Sale beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue without adjournment until all is sold.

This valuable collection of fine Works of Art, imported by Messrs. Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons) of Philadelphia, and selected in Italy by one of the firm now residing there, and comprises in part of the French Bronze Groups and Figures, representing Pluto and Neptune, Minerva, Hope, Faust and Marguerite, Peasants, Atalante Warriors, etc.

Finely executed Grecian and Roman Urns and Vases of Bardiglio, Sienna, Agate, and Castellena Stone, large Agate and Castellena Hall Vases, finely carved Alabaster Groups and Statuettes, etc., etc.

The tout ensemble forming a very choice and valuable collection, and well worthy the attention of lovers of the Fine Arts.

Also, on Special Terms,

Several finely executed Carrara Marble Statues, representing Hope, Madonna, Angel of Judgment, Recording Angel, etc. Splendid Carrara Marble Vases, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under $200, cash; on all sums over $200 three months' credit.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE TRADE.

On TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

At our Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF A CIGAR & TOBACCO STORE,

AND FIXTURES,

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 166 Twenty-second-st., we shall sell the entire stock of the old and elegantly fitted up Cigar and Tobacco Store, doing a first-class business in Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobacco, together with the Show Cases, Indian Figure, Counter, &c. The fixtures, costing upward of $1,200, and the stock, valued at $800, will be sold in one lot.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale.

OF

Custom Made New Carriages,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Madison and Washington.

We shall sell for account of manufacturers, a fine lot of entirely new work, such as

Rockaways, two and three springs, trimmed in blue and brown cloth.

New Phaetons, two and three springs, full leather top, trimmed in blue and brown cloth and leather.

Top buggies, various style box, trimmed with blue and brown cloth and leather.

Open buggies, of various styles.

Buggy harness of Eastern make.

The above stock is all excellent work, warranted in every particular.

Sale peremptory.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, at 9½ o'clock. At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,

At the Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell

373 LOTS

In Aubert's Subdivision of 40 acres, in the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 22, Town 40, Range 13 East.

This property is located splendidly on Milwaukee-av. and south, and accessible by the Chicago & St. Paul Road now building, and the Northwestern R. R. Full particulars on Wednesday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Government Clothing

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, AT 9½ A. M.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

We shall offer to the trade

1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS,

1,000 DRESS COATS,

1,000 CAV. JACKETS,

all in prime condition.

We shall offer also a line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, &C.

800 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES

At Auction by Catalogue,

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.

This will be the most ATTRACTIVE SALE we have offered this season, and will comprise a Full Line of all Grades of Goods for Fall Wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, prompt

3 Stores, with Dwellings,

Nos. 307, 307½ and 309 on North Wells-st., corner Oak, with 4½ years' lease of ground.

Particulars at the sale.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Lake Front Frame Store

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m.

This store is 50x170 feet and is the one that was occupied by Geo. P. Gore & Co., corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

$250,000 OF LANDS

In the City of Toledo, Ohio, will be sold at AUCTION on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872. These lands are valuable and the sale will be an inviting field for capitalists and speculators. Cut this out for reference, and come in time to examine and attend the sale. PAUL JONES, at the Toledo National Bank, Trustee.

Toledo, Sept. 20, 1872.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

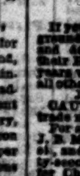
If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 406 State-st., and 11 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Custom-Made Clothing,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

1,000 pairs all-wool Pants.
1,000 pairs Satinet Pants.
500 Beaver Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Satinet Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Suits Pants and Vests.
500 Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoats.
500 Satinet Overcoats.
500 Chinchilla and Beaver Pea Jackets.
Also full line piece goods, Chinchillas, Beavers, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Large and Attractive Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

At auction on WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.

Large line Piece Goods; large line Linen Damask; large line Damask Cloths and Napkins; large line Linen Hdkfs; large line Linen Towels; large line Buck Gloves, Nubias, Corsets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.; full line Blankets, all sizes and quality.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great and Positive Sale

AT AUCTION,

Of over 400 cases

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Balmorals, Gaiters, and Slippers,

THURSDAY morning, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell,

On Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, at 10 O'Clock,

The entire Household Furniture of house No. [illegible] Indiana-av., at Auction.

Elegant Rosewood Parlor Set; Library, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets; Velvet, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR,

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; the reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. R. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid .... [illegible]
50 Copies .... [illegible]
100 Copies .... [illegible]
500 Copies .... [illegible]
1,000 Copies .... [illegible]

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Sept. 25	Algeria	[illegible]
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. [illegible]
China	Oct. 9	Calabria	Oct. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Cabin Passage [illegible] currency. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for goods to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we shall carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for

SIXTY DOLLARS,

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency. Steerage [illegible]. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at favorable rates. Apply at the company's offices, [illegible] av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK .... Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Thursday, Oct. [illegible]
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Oct. [illegible]

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]
To London	[illegible]	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	[illegible]	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 66 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage W. F. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible], in Vol. [illegible] of the Records of [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible] in Vol. [illegible] of the Records of [illegible] County, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth G. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta W. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary C. Newell, Nelson L. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and [illegible] of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, which deed of trust was made, executed and delivered for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson L. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, [illegible] given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof [illegible] of said Barber, as such Trustee, and [illegible] are fully described in said deed of trust, by reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes [illegible] deed of trust described for $[illegible], payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for the failure and default of the same parties for more than four months in the payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on their said notes [illegible] of March, [illegible] the legal holder and owner of [illegible] the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the legal and holder of all of said promissory notes unpaid, and having on the 11th of July, 1872, required the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power, and duties thereby conferred [illegible] the subscriber will offer for sale [illegible] at auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, [illegible] in said deed of trust described [illegible] 15, Town 11, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 6, containing [illegible] of 160 acre lot No. [illegible], which lies south of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] 160 acre lots numbered [illegible] together, [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said [illegible] in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns [illegible]. The premises are situated [illegible] Valley coal region, [illegible] Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and [illegible] mines on the land have been opened [illegible]. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER, Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles [illegible] Wall, and Hearth Tiles [illegible] office, 163 Washington-st. Orders handed in early to secure the [illegible] have experienced men to lay them. Prices reduced by direct importation.

F. A. [illegible].

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENT.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus claiming the attention of the trade and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor in his judgment said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but because they are serviceable in protecting the wine from insects and in various ingeniousnesses.—MANUFACTORY, 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

During the week there has been a continued [illegible] of the money market toward stringency. Merchants have been heavy borrowers [illegible] strictly first-class paper, the holders [illegible] having no particular claim on the favor of any bank, have been obliged to negotiate it on the open market, through street brokers. One [illegible] of our merchants being so large borrowers is the extreme slowness of collections in the country. During the first few weeks or month of the fire the country merchants paid with great promptitude, and, even in many instances, anticipated the maturity of their indebtedness to Chicago merchants. Doubtless, in consideration of their liberality then they think they are entitled to an extra measure of grace now, and a little reflection would show the injustice of this, and it is presumed that the present unfavorable condition in that respect will disappear soon.

Currency continues to flow freely to the country and requires the banks to continue ordering currency from New York.

New York exchange continues a drug in the market at from 50c to $1 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Sept. 21 were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,945,160.49	$311,427
Tuesday	3,489,076.41	378,053
Wednesday	3,611,070.41	295,395
Thursday	3,619,945.35	447,64[illegible]
Friday	3,111,292.05	293,316
Saturday	3,306,257.97	346,97[illegible]
Total	$21,083,839.30	$2,073,0[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	$21,384,344.37	$2,360,90[illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Money easy. The rates ranged from 7 currency or 7 gold in the morning to 3½ or 3 this afternoon. Gold opened at 114, declined to 113¼; rallied, and closed at 113¾. Loans were from [illegible] for carrying. The clearings were [illegible] sterling; dull and lower, 107[illegible]. Treasury disbursements, $13,000; specie shipments, the week, $318,358.

Governments dull.

Stocks quiet and steady. In the morning there was a decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent in the general list. Late in the afternoon the market rallied and prices advanced. [illegible] per cent. In the morning Erie, Pacific Mail, Indiana Central, Rock Island, and Union Pacific shared in the decline; in the afternoon the advance from 49½ to 51; Canton from 91 to [illegible]. The week closes on quiet markets. All the [illegible] there has been broken except Erie, and it is uncertain whether that has been abandoned.

The defalcation in a Broadway insurance office is reported.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	114[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	114[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	113[illegible]	New 5s	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	[illegible]	Virginias, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, old	[illegible]	N. Carolinas, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, new	[illegible]	N. Carolinas, new	[illegible]
Virginias, new	[illegible]		

STOCKS.

Canton	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	C. & A.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	C. & A. preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem preferred	119	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	73¼	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack. & West'n	[illegible]
N. J. Central	101½	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	54¼		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,952	6,890	5,14[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	103,340	130,110	95,37[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	235,100	133,940	196,96[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	61,040	185,990	31,49[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	10,640	20,350	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	53,880	63,290	21,88[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	149,380	211,455	183,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	213,040	204,390	183,4[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	54,240	33,660	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	75,250	10,370	293,7[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	9,600	9,440	62,94[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	28,070	7,648	23,4[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	68,010	35,500	29,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	1,300	2,931	1,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	1,888	1,577	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	8,180	4,540	3,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	409	870	9[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	94,948	65,477	32,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	200	227	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	30,330	58,991	16,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	3,310	2,772	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	2,707	3,375	1,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	2,280	1,540	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	198	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	2,270	[illegible]	2,4[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,783 bu wheat, 2,019 bu corn, 3,7[illegible] bu oats, 238 bu rye, 14,509 bu barley. Do during the week: 20,861 bu wheat, 12,604 bu corn, 44,[illegible] bu oats, 3,400 bu rye, 34,972 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: [illegible] cars wheat; 406 cars and 33,800 bu corn; [illegible] cars and 800 bu oats; 21 cars rye; 163 cars barley. Total (947 cars), 435,000 bu.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. [illegible]
Flour, brls	33,229	36,760	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	737,793	581,709	[illegible]
Corn, bu	1,254,780	1,492,105	[illegible]
Oats, bu	399,600	318,970	[illegible]
Rye, bu	39,130	60,928	[illegible]
Barley, bu	305,470	234,679	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	22,979	26,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	62,923	46,144	[illegible]
	11,588	11,476	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	25,153	33,037	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	510,390	519,089	[illegible]
Corn, bu	1,297,051	1,366,145	[illegible]
Oats, bu	299,911	520,779	[illegible]
Rye, bu	21,047	32,290	[illegible]
Barley, bu	229,850	256,416	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	35,337	27,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	6,147	7,[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. J. J. Richards offered the following, which was acted upon on Monday:

WHEREAS, It is generally conceded by all the members of this Board that too much time is given to trading by the members, depriving them of time to attend to their office or other business; therefore,

Resolved, That the Directors of the Board be requested to fix the hours of business, to take effect upon the reoccupancy of our new rooms, as follows:

Morning session to open at 9:30; call at 11, to close at 11:00.

Regular Board to open at 11:00, and close at 1 o'clock.

Afternoon session to open at 3:15; call at 3:30 rooms to be closed at 4:30.

All business to close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day, and the general tendency in breadstuffs was to easier prices, though there was not the weakness as has been chronicled for several days past. The receipts of produce show signs of increase, and the advancing rates of lake freights threaten partial paralysis to the shipping movement; so that the prospect for high prices is not a brilliant one—especially as money is not abundant all over the West, and operators cannot afford to swing such large stocks as formerly. Added to this is the fact that speculative confidence is lessened by the more general requirement of margins on options since the collapse of the wheat corner. In the grocery market the changes, and none of importance. Molasses and Rice were quiet, and Rio coffees and [illegible] were quoted "off" ½ a 1c, with which the market ruled substantially the same as [illegible]. The demand for sugar was less, and, under increasing receipts, the feeling was less buoyant, but holders seem confident that present prices will be sustained for some time to come, and there was no disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quotations. Fish are in active request, and prices have a noticeable upward tendency, an advance having recently been established at the east. Coffee, teas, candles, soaps, and other articles in this line were quoted moderately active and unchanged prices. The demand for domestic and foreign dry goods continues uninterruptedly active, and a firm, healthy tone still pervades the market. With the single exception of prints, which are in reduced supply, stocks are in every department, and, large as are the daily orders are being promptly filled. No new features were developed in the butter and cheese markets, the demand continuing steady and prices remaining firm at [illegible] for the [illegible] and at [illegible] for the latter. Fish were in fair request, both to supply local and interior orders, and for all descriptions, except whitefish and trout, the market was firm. Cod is higher; other stocks are ample. The dried fruit market was quiet to-day, and values showed no visible change, though peaches and apples seem to be held less firmly. Hay was in light supply and with a better demand, the market was temporarily firm, both timothy being held at $15.00@16.00. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. The trade was fairly active, and for carbon oil, linseed and turpentine prices were firm; the general tendency being upward. The oil and small demand for lumber at the yards, the quotations ruled firm and about the same as on the three days preceding. The cargo equal to all requirements of the trade, and shingles on track met with a good demand; sales were quick at $3.25@3.37½ per 1,000. There was a good inquiry for metals, tinners' and naval stores, the prices for each being fully maintained. Nails sold to a large extent on the basis of $5.25 rates. The stocks are moderately active to-day, and quotations showed strong and unchanged. Cooperage, proving in demand, and a strong feeling pervades the market. As yet there is an improvement in the inquiry for wood, the views of holders were weak as our previous quotations. The supply is good. Beans and popcorn were dull, and prices favored buyers. A large inquiry existed for drugs and chemicals, and with the exception of a slight decline in morphine, quotations remain unchanged. Wool and steel were in active inquiry, and the market was firm. The stocks are not large.

Highwines were firm, but rather quiet, owing to a light supply. Sales were made of 200 brls at 90c—the same quotation as on Friday.

Lake freights were quiet, but in good demand, being reported scarce, which gave them the advantage. They asked to advance their figures, and then compromised on the old rates. [illegible] charters was reported, which included 21,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn, 65,000 bu [illegible], 24,000 bu barley. Rail rates closed [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Custom-Made Clothing,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Sept 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms 85 and 87 Market-st.

1,000 pairs all wool Pants.
1,000 pairs Satinet Pants.
500 Beaver Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Satinet Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Suits Pants and Vests.
500 Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoats.
500 Satinet Overcoats.
500 Chinchilla and Beaver Pea Jackets.
Also full line piece goods, Chinchillas, Beavers, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Large and Attractive Sale OF

DRY GOODS,

At auction on WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.

Large line Piece Goods; large line Linen Damasks, large line Damask Cloths and Napkins; large line Linen Hdkfs; large line Linen Towels; large line Buck Gloves, Nubias, Corsets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.; full line Blankets, all sizes and quality.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great and Positive Sale

AT AUCTION.

Of over 400 cases

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Balmorals, Gaiters, and Slippers,

THURSDAY morning, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell,

On Thursday Morning, Sept 26, at 10 O'Clock,

The entire Household Furniture of house No. 1490 Indiana-av, at Auction.

Elegant Rosewood Parlor Set; Library, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets; Velvet, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR,

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid... $ 10
[illegible]

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steamships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 82 Washington-st.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK....Thursday, Sept. 19...
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 21...
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Sept. 26...
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28...
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Oct. 3...
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5...

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] David Barber, Trustee, [illegible] Hocking River [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minton Floor Tiles.

[illegible]

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuine [illegible] MANUFACTORIES: 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

During the week there has been a continued stringency of the money market toward stringency. Merchants have been heavy borrowers, [illegible] paper, the holders of [illegible] have been obliged to negotiate it in [illegible] market through street brokers. One [illegible] merchants being so large borrowers [illegible] slowness of collections in the [illegible] the first few weeks or months [illegible] the country merchants paid with [illegible] and, even in many instances [illegible] the maturity of their indebtedness [illegible] Chicago merchants. Doubtless, in consideration of their liberality then they think they [illegible] to an extra measure of grace now. [illegible] would show the injustice [illegible] and it is presumed that the present [illegible] condition in that respect will disappear.

[illegible] continues to flow freely to the country [illegible] the banks to continue ordering [illegible] from New York.

New York exchange continues a drug in the [illegible] at from 25c to par per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Sept. 21 were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$311,461.86
[illegible]	3,658,074.14	378,052.06
[illegible]	3,611,070.41	395,331.82
[illegible]	3,619,265.35	447,043.15
[illegible]	3,111,230.53	293,304.55
[illegible]	3,906,967.87	246,975.64
Total	$21,[illegible]	$2,073,087.45
Corresponding week last year	$22,384,944.37	$2,300,906.94

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Money easy. The rates ranged from 7 currency or 7 gold in the morning to [illegible] in the afternoon.

Gold opened at 114, declined to 113½; rallied to 114, and closed at 113½. Loans were from 1-16 [illegible] to 4 for carrying. The clearings were [illegible] sterling; dull and lower, 107½; [illegible] $12,000; specie shipments [illegible]

Stocks opened dull, [illegible] In the morning there [illegible] decline of from ½ to 1½ per cent in the [illegible] Late in the afternoon the [illegible] rallied and prices advanced [illegible] per cent. In the morning Erie, Pacific [illegible] Indiana Central, Rock Island, and Union [illegible] shared in the decline. In the afternoon [illegible] advanced from ½ to ¾; Canton from 91 to [illegible] The week closes on quiet markets. All the [illegible] have been hooked except Erie, and it is [illegible] whether that has been abandoned or [illegible]

[illegible] in a Broadway insurance office [illegible]

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible] '81	115¼	Coupons, '67	113½
[illegible] '62	114¼	Coupons, '68	113½
[illegible] '64	114¼	10-40s	107½
[illegible] '65	114¼	Currency 6s	113½
[illegible] (new)	113½	New 5s	110½

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]	80	Virginias, old	44
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Carolinas, old	32½
[illegible], new	73	N. Carolinas, new	20
[illegible], new	81		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	94	St. Paul preferred	75½
[illegible] U. Tel.	69½	Wabash	72
[illegible]	45½	Wabash preferred	81
[illegible] Express	74½	Fort Wayne	94
[illegible] & Fargo	79½	Terre Haute	26
[illegible]	73½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
[illegible] Express	66	C. & A.	111
[illegible] Mail	82½	C. & A. preferred	113
[illegible] Central	93½	C. & M.	42
[illegible]	96½	C., C. & C.	89
[illegible] preferred	91	C., B. & Q.	124
[illegible]	114	Lake Shore	88½
[illegible] preferred	113	Indiana Central	36
[illegible] Central	113	Illinois Central	129
[illegible]	99	Union Pacific stock	35
[illegible] western	73½	Union Pacific bonds	87½
[illegible] preferred	89	Cent. Pacific bonds	99½
[illegible] Island	111½	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	98½
[illegible] Central	101	B., H. & Erie	6½
[illegible] Pacific	54½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
[illegible]	8,563	5,880	5,149	2,036
[illegible]	109,246	180,110	83,277	109,089
[illegible]	326,100	133,940	198,968	290,866
[illegible]	51,040	168,920	51,439	66,849
[illegible]	3,064	20,355	1,887	[illegible]
[illegible]	65,250	63,036	54,838	57,685
[illegible]	142,330	211,432	26,751	76,030
[illegible]	819,968	264,240	158,410	[illegible]
[illegible]	34,540	34,380	3,100	34,350
[illegible]	75,550	10,370	253,750	299,333
[illegible]	50	21	.....	3
[illegible]	3,930	5,040	63,940	72,475
[illegible]	26,076	37,093	31,450	83,050
[illegible]	35,930	87,680	29,250	17,053
[illegible]	7,309	3,621	7,931	5,352
[illegible]	3,685	1,677	1,807	1,182
[illegible]	409	570	977	1,160
[illegible]	24,848	65,477	32,144	148,173
[illegible]	190	271	50	4
[illegible]	30,350	85,905	18,879	33,030
[illegible]	2,310	2,772	.....	.....
[illegible]	2,707	2,900	1,802	2,949
[illegible]	1,220	1,205	1,341	1,205
[illegible]	3,283	1,483	302	434
[illegible]	2,279	1,813	3,446	1,850

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,761 bu wheat, 2,029 bu corn, 8,736 bu [illegible], 228 bu rye, 14,509 bu barley. Do during the week 30,361 bu wheat, 12,804 bu corn, 45,251 bu oats, [illegible] bu rye, [illegible] bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 292 cars wheat; 66 cars and 33,500 bu corn; 4 cars and [illegible] bu oats; 21 cars rye; 162 cars barley. Total (547 cars), 415,000 bu.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 23, '71.
Flour, brls	28,889	25,716	26,961
Wheat, bu	870,[illegible]	847,708	763,356
Corn, bu	1,284,730	1,492,105	919,959
Oats, bu	309,440	516,970	218,940
Rye, bu	78,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	88,[illegible]
Barley, bu	306,[illegible]	254,039	159,[illegible]
L. Hogs, No.	63,922	46,144	38,289
Cattle, No.	18,005	11,476	13,657

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	33,[illegible]	23,807	22,480
Wheat, bu	576,892	519,059	450,158
Corn, bu	980,211	1,360,344	1,393,685
Oats, bu	226,[illegible]	323,776	311,030
Rye, bu	31,547	36,709	23,233
Barley, bu	229,130	206,416	132,060
L. Hogs, No.	68,357	67,873	23,443
Cattle, No.	6,147	7,406	9,118

Mr. J. J. Richards offered the following, to be voted upon on Monday:

WHEREAS, It is generally conceded by all the members of this Board that too much time is given to trading by the members, depriving them of time to attend to their office or other business; therefore,

Resolved, That the Directors of the Board be requested to fix the hours of business, to take effect upon the reoccupancy of our new rooms, as follows:

Morning session to open at 9:30; call at 10:30; close at 11:00.

Regular Board to open at 11:00, and close at 1 o'clock.

Afternoon session to open at 2:15; call at 3:30; rooms to be closed at 4:30.

All business to close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day, and the general tendency in breadstuffs was to easier prices, though there was no such weakness as has been chronicled for several days past. The receipts of produce show signs of increase, and the advancing rates of lake freights threaten partial paralysis to the shipping movement; so that the prospect for high prices is not a brilliant one—especially as money is now stringent all over the West, and operators cannot afford to swing such large stocks as formerly. Added to this is the fact that speculative trading is lessened by the more general requirement of margins on options since the collapse of the [illegible] corner. In the grocery market few changes, and none of importance were noted. Rice was more quiet, and Rangoon and Carolina were quoted "off" a ¼c, with which exceptions prices ranged substantially the same as on yesterday. The demand for sugar was less urgent [illegible] under increasing receipts, the feeling was [illegible] buoyant, but holders seem confident that present prices will be sustained for some time to come, and there was no disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quotations. Syrups are in active request, and prices have an unmistakable upward tendency, an advance of 2@3c having recently been established at the East. Coffees, teas, candles, soaps, and other goods in the list were quoted moderately active at unchanged prices. The demand for domestic and foreign dry goods continues uninterruptedly active, and a firm, healthy tone still pervades the market. With the single exception of prints, which are in reduced supply, stocks are full in every department, and, large as are the demands now being made upon our dry goods jobbers, all orders are being promptly filled. No new features were developed in the butter and cheese markets, the demand continuing steadily fair, and prices remaining firm at [illegible] for the former, and at [illegible] for the latter. Fish were in good request, both to supply local and interior wants, and for all descriptions, except whitefish and trout, the market was firm. Cod is scarce, but otherwise stocks are ample. The dried fruits market was quiet to-day, and values underwent no visible change, though peaches and apples seem to be held less firmly. Hay was again in light supply and with a better demand to meet, the market was temporarily firm, better pressed timothy being held at $15.50@16.50. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. The oil trade was fairly active, and for carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine prices were strong, the general tendency being upward. There was a small demand for lumber at the yards to-day, but quotations ruled firm and about the same as on the three days preceding. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. Sawed shingles on track met with a good demand, and sales were quick at $2.25@2.37½ per 1,000. There was a good inquiry for metals, tinners' stock and hardware, the prices for each being fully sustained. Nails sold to a large extent upon the basis of $6.25 rates. The stocks are improving. The building material market was moderately active to-day, and quotations were strong and unchanged. Cooperage is improving in demand, and a strong feeling pervades the market. As yet there is no improvement in the inquiry for wood, and the views of holders were weak at our published quotations. The supply is good. Beans and broom corn were dull, and prices favored buyers. A large inquiry existed for drugs and chemicals, and with the exception of a slight advance on sulphur, quotations remain unchanged. Iron [illegible] were in active inquiry, and the market was firm. The stocks are not large.

Highwines were firm, but rather less active, owing to a light supply. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c—the same quotations as on Friday.

Lake freights were quiet, but ¼c higher, vessels being reported scarce, which gave carriers the advantage. They asked ½c advance till near the close, and then compromised on the ¼c. A total of [illegible] charters was reported, which will carry out [illegible] bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn, 45,000 bu oats, and [illegible] bu barley. Rail rates closed at 14½c on corn, 15½c on wheat, and 14½c on oats, to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston, 18½c; corn to do, 16½c; corn to Oswego, 16c. Through rate to Boston and Portland were 33c on corn.

Provisions were rather more attractive, so far as meats were concerned, which were in good demand, and quoted strong at the recent advance in prices. Mess pork was inactive, and nominally unchanged from the wide quotations of yesterday, there being little or no sale except that held by the "cornering" firm, and apparently none wanted. The shipments of pork for the week ending with Thursday last were, however, some 2,350 brls, and this would be a cheering fact were not the quantity such a ridiculously small percentage of the stock in store. By the bye, it is astonishing to find how many dear friends the firm referred to has in other cities. The firm is in daily receipt of letters the writers of which want to know "confidentially" of course whether it is intended to ship any of our pork their way. No one could for a moment suspect them of wishing to sell out in such a case; but the desire to keep them from temptation has hitherto prevented the sending of replies to their queries. They will have to guess, if they "want to know." Lard was nominally firm at the same prices as were quoted from New York, being still held off the market—for what purpose none can divine. It was much lower for future, being freely offered by packers at 8½c for seller December, seller the year or seller January. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $12.75; do, choice lots, [illegible] 14.50; do seller October, $12.75 asked; do seller December, $12.00 for old, and $12.50@12.62½ for new; do seller January, $12.50@12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9@9½c; do seller December, [illegible]; summer lard, [illegible] for choice, and [illegible] for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, [illegible]; do short ribs, [illegible]; English meats, for delivery in December or January, quoted at [illegible] for short ribs; do short clear at [illegible], all boxed; shoulders, seller January, [illegible]; sweet pickled hams, [illegible]; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11½@12c; and do hams, 14@15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for new. City tallow, [illegible]. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $14.25; 270,000 lbs shoulders (part in Milwaukee) at [illegible]; 60,000 lbs clear ribs at [illegible]; 140,000 lbs do at [illegible]; 100,000 lbs rejected rough sides at $6.65; 250 boxes short clear, seller January, on private terms.

Flour was firm, but quiet, though in good demand, the reason being that the openings of desirable shipping grades were extremely light, so that several orders were unfilled. The demand was chiefly for spring extras, though winters were in fair request. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 75 brls do (Burke's) at $9.75; 25 brls do at $9.75; 100 brls do at $8.50; 50 brls do (Magnolia) at $10.00; 300 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do (Rodman's) at $7.12½; 100 brls do (Silver Star) at $7.00; 140 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls (Axdell's Favorite) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total, 1,480 brls; also 40 tons bran at $11.50 del; 40 tons do at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was quiet, being dull but steady through the greater part of the session. The market was 1@1½c lower than yesterday, the decline being greatest on cash lots, which sold down to within ½c of seller the month, whereas it sold at 2c premium only a few days ago. This showed that the shippers were out of the market, except as they wanted a few car lots to complete cargoes already contracted for to be shipped out. The reason of this was the reception of advices of further weakness in Liverpool and New York, and rather larger receipts here. The shippers operated very sparingly, leaving the market in the hands of the speculative element, who also bought sparingly for the same reasons. Some operators regard it as strange that Liverpool should be quoted weak just now, when 6 weeks ago the stocks on hand in Great Britain, plus the farmers' deliveries for the next week, were estimated to be 1,080,000 bu short of the quantity necessary to feed the people for that one week; and they have had no large supply since. It was suggested to-day that the Liverpool quotations are probably those of the poorest wheat offered, and not of the average No. 2 spring. The gentleman who threw out this hint stated that he has compared the telegrams for months past with the Liverpool circulars of the same dates that come to hand more slowly, and found this to be the case in every instance. It was also noted to-day that wheat has sold at $1.25 in this market at some time in each one of the past 21 months. Seller the month opened at $1.17, advanced to 1.17½, declined to 1.17¼, and closed at 1.17½. Seller October sold at $1.15@1.15½, closing at $1.15½; seller the year sold at $1.14½@1.14½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20@1.24; No. 3 do at $1.17½; No. 3 do at $1.09½; and rejected do at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.26; 400 bu do at $1.25; 4,800 bu do at $1.23; 7,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.17½; 46,800 bu do at $1.17½; 31,600 bu do at $1.17½; 20,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 8,200 bu do at $1.17; 24,400 bu do at $1.10; [illegible] bu do at $1.08; 3,600 bu do at [illegible]; [illegible] bu rejected at 98c; 7,600 bu do at 95c. Total, [illegible] bu.

Corn was quiet, and averaged about the same as yesterday, though the market declined ultimately ¼@½c from the closing quotations of yesterday, under an increased pressure to sell, though New York was quoted stronger. But freights were quoted higher, and scarce at that, and the margin on shipments to the East still inclined to be a minus quantity. Hence the shippers were almost out of the market; and, the options for this month being about all filled, there was very little demand for regular corn; it opened at 35½c, and closed comparatively weak. Strictly fresh receipts were in fair demand by parties who will carry them into next month without extra storage, to deliver on October options, sold at ¼@½c profit, less the cost of carrying. These receipts closed at 35½c. Seller October was in light request, but sold to a moderate extent, opening at 36½c, advanced to 36⅝c, declined to 36¼c, and closed at 36¼@36½c. Seller November sold at 37@37½c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 36,800 bu No. 2 corn at 36c; [illegible] bu do at 35¾c; 15,000 bu do at 35½c; 5,800 bu rejected at 33c. Total, [illegible] bu.

Oats were less active, and quoted dull during most of the session; but were steady at about yesterday's quotations, at 24@24½c seller the month; 24¼c for strictly fresh; 24@24½c seller October, and a shade firmer on rejected at 21½@21¾c. New York was quoted firm but quiet; there was no shipping demand here to speak of, owing to the scarcity of freight-room. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 oats at 24½c; 1,800 bu do at 24¼c; 18,000 bu do at 24c; 10,200 bu rejected at 21¼c; 7,800 bu do at 21c; 1,200 bu do at 20½c. Total, 44,400 bu.

Rye was less active, and ½c lower, owing to a slight increase in receipts, which made buyers hold off, though several orders were reported to be on the market for shipment to other distilling points. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 57c; 800 bu do (regular) at 56½c; 800 bu rejected at 47c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was moderately active, but again lower, selling at 1@1c below the reduced quotations made on the call on Friday, being a total drop of 1½@2c from yesterday's regular session—a consequence of a further increase in receipts. At the decline, however, buyers took hold freely, and the market strengthened, but again weakened, and closed easier, at 64@64½c for No. 2; 54@55c for No. 3, and 34c for rejected. Seller the month sold at 63½@64c; seller October sold at 62@64c, closing at 63c, with a small lot selling at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 65c; 6,800 bu do at 64½c; 800 bu do at 64½c; 11,200 bu do at 64c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 54½c; 2,400 bu do at 54½c; 13,600 bu do at 54c; 4,000 bu rejected at 35c; 1,600 bu do at 34½c; 2,000 bu do at 34c; 400 bu no grade, at 30c; 400 bu, by sample, at 65c; 800 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 62,800 bu.

Castle Bros., of San Francisco, give the following quotations per lb on teas in that market:

Oolongs—Canton-made, 20@35c.

Amoys—Common to fair, 30@45c; superior to fine, 55@65c; extra fine, 75@85c.

Foochows—Common to fair, 33@45c; superior to fine, 50@65c; extra fine, 70c.

Souchongs and Congous—Common to fair, 35@45c; superior to fine, 50@60c; extra fine, 75@95c.

Imperial—Canton-made, 33c; common to fair, 50@60c; superior to fine, 65@75c; extra fine, 80@95c.

Gunpowder—Canton-made, 35@40c; common to fair, 70@80c; superior to fine, 80@95c; extra fine, $1.00@1.25.

Young Hyson—Common to fair, 45@55c; superior to fine, 60@75c; extra fine, 80@95c.

Japans—Common to fair, bulk, 30@35c; superior to fine, bulk, 40@45c; extra fine to finest, bulk, 55@75c.

THE FUTURE OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you allow the writer of this article a space in your columns, to give to the public a few careful observations in regard to one of the most important branches of commerce, of the West and Northwest, viz. the wheat market, of which Chicago is the great entrepot, where it is received from all the vast wheat-producing districts of the West and Northwest, and then again distributed to the whole civilized world. Let us hope that this branch of trade is of such importance to Chicago that it shall always rest upon a fair, legitimate basis, and that every member of the Board of Trade, both individually and collectively, will use their influence in the proper direction, so that "corners" shall be impossible for all future time. In the end, they are generally *disastrous*, to those who promote them, and in addition, they give the largest grain market in the world a bad reputation abroad. But they are a thing of the past, and let us hope we are done with them forever, with the exception that their influence is still felt to an unwarrantable extent upon the transactions of to-day, although a month has elapsed since the grand final crash of the last one came. Witness the peculiarity of the market during the present month, where "cash wheat" has sold for $1.27 per bushel, and options for future delivery in the month from 3 to 5 cents below that price, owing to the fact that operators have not yet recovered from the terrible effects of the August corner upon their confidence, in regard to the future of the wheat market here.

But with a short crop in Europe, and hardly an average one in the United States, one is forced to the conclusion, from these facts alone, that, from now until another crop is garnered, the market must be an advancing one from present prices. We look over the wheat-producing area of our own country, and find that Dakota and Minnesota have produced a fair crop the present season. Iowa has done well, but the heavy rains during and since harvest have injured the crop to a certain extent. Wisconsin is below the average of her annual yield, while in Michigan the crop has been a light one, as has also the northern part of Indiana, while in the central part the crop has been above the average. Illinois has produced only a fair crop, which should be rated below instead of above the average yield.

And the same can be said of Ohio, and the northern part of Missouri. The receipts of wheat in the market on Sept. 1, 1872, were 35,039 bushels less than for the corresponding date last year. And we must take into consideration the fact that the whole Northwest had just been using almost superhuman efforts to pour as large a volume of wheat into the August corner as possible, and that this movement was not yet wholly checked. Again, the receipts on the 20th of the present month were 34,030 bushels less than on the corresponding date of last year, and wheat selling in this market on the 13th of September, 1872, as high as $1.24, which would have a tendency to bring liberal receipts from the farmers of Minnesota and further West, as they think they must realize $1.00 per bushel for their wheat, and as it costs 21 or 25c per bushel to deliver it in Chicago, they are not going to sell largely unless it is worth $1.25 per bushel in this market. And it is the farmers of the Northwestern part of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, that hold garnered up the surplus wheat of the world. If we go to the Old World for facts to aid us in determining the future price of wheat, the same statistics for an advancing market meet us there as well as here. While Russia has produced a fair crop, still the ravages of the cholera have interfered with the securing of it in good condition, and the consequence has been that a good deal has been lost for want of help to secure it in some districts. The crop of Hungary is but little better than that of last year, which was so light that she had to import wheat for home consumption, instead of being an exporter as she usually is. Severe storms during harvest materially damaged the present crop in the north of France, and all through that Republic, the crop is a short one, and France must be a buyer of breadstuffs in other parts than her own. The crop in England is damp and soft from recent rains during the time she was securing it, and, from this fact alone, she is buying largely to-day in American ports of good dry No. 2 wheat to mix with her own crop, and must continue to do so until the deficiency is filled up. In looking carefully through this array of *facts*, we are compelled to arrive at but one conclusion, and that is, wheat must advance *from present prices* before the close of navigation. Our own crop is not in as good condition as in former years—witness the amount of No. 3 and rejected as compared to the gross receipts and see how much in excess of good No. 2 it is—and comparatively a light crop, taking the whole of the wheat-producing district of the United States and comparing the yield with that of other years. England, a heavy buyer in American ports, must advance the price of wheat to $1.35 or $1.40 per bushel before the close of navigation.

EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

BUTTER—Continues in good demand not only to meet the current wants of local consumers, but for shipment, and prices remain firm at the advance recently noted. Choice dairy is scarce, but of other grades the supply is equal to the requirements of the trade. Following are the prices current: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to good grades, 18@20c; inferior to common, 8@15c.

BAGGING—At the late reduction in prices of grain bags there was a fair amount of trading to-day, and present quotations are adhered to with considerable firmness. Burlaps, wool sacks, and gunnies remain quiet. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37½c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33½c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 58@60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Since the date of our last report the volume of business transacted has been large. The views of dealers were firm at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.00; lime, in bulk, 90@95c; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick, (common) $11.00 @14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $30.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, 30.00, del; Indiana, $18.00, del; Illinois, $26.00, del; Hinsdale, $18.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 6 75	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x12	7 00	10 00
9x14 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
11x14 to 12x18	8 00	12 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	13 00
14x22 to 16x24	9 00	14 00
18x22 to 18x30	10 50	15 00
20x30 to 24x30	11 00	20 00
24x32 to 30x40	12 00	22 00
26x36 to 26x40	14 00	24 00
28x38 to 30x44	15 00	26 00
32x38 to 32x48	16 00	27 00
30x46 to 32x52	[illegible]	28 00
32x50 to 34x50	[illegible]	30 00
32x56 to 34x58	[illegible]	34 00
34x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	40 00

BROOM CORN—The demand was small, at the following range of prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton; fair, $90.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $160.00@ 180.00 per ton.

BEANS—We quote: $2.25@2.40 for common to choice, and $2.60@2.65 for navy.

CHEESE—Prime factory cheese remains firm at full prices, there being no surplus on hand, and prices at the factories being relatively higher than in this market. There is a satisfactorily active movement at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—At several of the yards Erie and Briar Hill coal is now being held at $10.00, and it is probable that the advance will soon become general. A few dealers are still filling orders at $9.50. Other descriptions were quoted firm and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was good for this portion of the week, and quotations ruled firm, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@14.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.50@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $28.00@27.00 ₱ m.

FISH—Lake fish continue easy without material decline. Other descriptions were quoted firm. Trade is moderately active at the following range of prices: No. 1 white-fish, $8.00@8.25; No. 2, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $8.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dried apples and peaches were dull, and the feeling seems rather easier, the opinion seeming to be entertained that prices must go lower. Imported fruits are in fair request and rule steady. We quote: Dates, 10@12c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@22c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13c; raisins, $3.25@3.35; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; peaches, pared, 26@31c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6@7c; do, Western, 7½@8c; Michigan, 9@10c.

GROCERIES—Activity still characterizes this market, and prices generally are firm, the only exception being rice, which is quoted a ¼c lower. Sugars are more quiet than formerly, but prices remain firm, as the supply is not yet equal to the requirements of the trade. There is increasing activity in the demand for syrups and an early advance is looked for. Soaps and spices were steady. Coffees are fairly active and all choice grades are firmly held. We quote as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 28c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 20@21c; choice do, 20½@21c; prime Rio, 20@20½c; good do, 19½@20c; common to fair, 18@19c; roasting, 17@18½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 11½@12c; extra C, 2, 11@11½c; yellow, 11@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 10@11c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7½@8c; Golden West, 8@8½c; White Lily, 8½@9c; White Rose, 8½@9c; brown Windsor, 8½@9c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 8½@9c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The market for pressed Timothy was temporarily firmer, the demand being quite active, while the arrivals were light. Prime remains quiet and unchanged. Dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was noted in this market. A good business was doing both on local and Eastern account, and former prices were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quiet at the following range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	6 3-10 rates
Light band	5 4-10@	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 3-10 rates
Oval	5 4-10@	6 3-10 rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	7	@ rates
Norway nail-rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@12 rates

LEATHER—Stocks of domestic continue light, and the late advance is firmly maintained. Imported leather is steady. There is a fair movement at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₱ lb	42@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.05
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	21@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	27@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.20
Rough upper, light	33@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@	34
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	33
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	75@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	46
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@	85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.25@	1.90
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The movement in this market for Saturday was a fair one, and the ruling range of prices are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 20 lb, 44c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 8½c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, [illegible]

NAILS—Dealers reported an active inquiry upon the basis of $6.25 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; 3d do, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.00. 1½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We quote:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @	22
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ₱ lb	21 @	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	20 @	22
Oakum, per bale	5 50 @	6.25
Pitch, ₱ brl	5 00 @	7.25
Tar, ₱ brl	5 00 @	6.50

OILS—Lard oil is in good consumptive and speculative demand, and prices are firm and advancing. Carbon, linseed, and turpentine are also moving on a liberal scale, and are held firmly. Other goods in the list rule quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Carbon, [illegible]; do, 150° test, [illegible]; strictly winter, [illegible]; do, No. 1, [illegible]; do, boiled, [illegible]; No. 2, 65c; sperm, [illegible]; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, [illegible]; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	14.00
Snow white	13.50

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@14.00
English red lead	11.00
American red lead	11.00
Paris white	[illegible]
Whiting	4.00@ 4.25

PUTTY.

In bulk	[illegible]
In bladders	[illegible]

POTATOES—The market was dull at the following range of prices: New at 1.40@1.50 ₱ brl, and 50@60c per bu.

POULTRY—Following are the prices now current: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys at 13@14c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was quiet at the following quotations: Timothy at $2.75@2.85 for poor; $2.90@3.00 for good; $3.15@3.25 for prime; clover, $6.00@6.10; flax, $1.63@1.65.

SALT—The demand continues active, and the changes in prices are few and unimportant. We quote: Saginaw fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.35; dairy, without bags, $2.75; do with bags, $3.37½; Ashton dairy, ₱ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.80.

TEAS—Dealers report continued activity in the tea market, and former prices are fully sustained. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.30; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—No new features were noted in the tobacco market. Prices remain firm at the following range:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@45c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Is firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The inquiry was again small and the views of holders were weak, at the annexed quotations:

Tub, choice, extra	60@65c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	46@50c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	45@50c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	46@50c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	42@45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Super, pulled	50@55c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Sept. 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,121	7,076	826
Tuesday	4,436	10,977	2,322
Wednesday	2,812	13,485	2,290
Thursday	2,800	9,094	553
Friday	3,685	7,373	469
Saturday	1,240	2,914	300
Total	18,894	49,851	7,440
Same time last week	13,120	47,676	6,145
Week before last	15,[illegible]	58,783	4,070
Week ending Aug. 31	13,881	48,138	3,581
Total, 4 weeks	60,808	203,403	21,246

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,714	6,188	.....
Tuesday	1,613	6,477	.....
Wednesday	1,856	7,669	.....
Thursday	1,417	8,487	.....
Friday	1,307	7,991	977
Saturday	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,106	36,822	977

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	78	85
To Albany	78	85
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	45	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	30	35

The following minimum rates are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	$0,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, increased activity was noticeable in the cattle market during the week under review, but the largely increased receipts prevented that improvement in prices which otherwise might have been expected to follow. The Eastern markets generally exhibited a healthier tone, there being a better demand all around, and prices ruling from ⅛c to ¼c higher, which greatly stimulated the shipping demand. But the market here failed to respond, the overwhelming receipts and the poor quality of the larger portion of the stock offered for sale neutralizing the effect of the greater activity and increased firmness prevalent at the East. So far as well matured cattle were concerned, sellers had little reason to complain, the daily requirements of the trade fully equalling the daily arrivals, and prices ruling comparatively steady. For all other descriptions, however, the market has been dull and weak. Sellers found it impossible to prevent a steady accumulation, notwithstanding their willingness to shade prices to accomplish this result, and at the close the pens are literally full of common, half-fattened natives, and thin Texas and Cherokee cattle for which buyers could not be found. Fewer extra beeves were yarded, and, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $6.62½. The highest figure obtained was $7.15—by Gregory, Strader & Co.—for 105 extra steers, averaging 1,394 lbs. A few car loads changed hands at $6.75@7.00, but the great bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging from $3.75, downward to $2.50. Why, with pasturage as abundant and corn as plenty and cheap, farmers and stock owners should continue to flood the market with thin natives and half-fattened steers, is a matter which is quite beyond comprehension. As between Texas cattle and thin natives, the former are given the preference, and as the supply of such continues more than sufficient to satisfy all legitimate demands, country shippers will see the propriety of withholding common native stock for the present. Stockers are in steady request, but prices are lower. Calves remain firm at $3.50@6.00, according to quality. To-day the market was lifeless. There was some inquiry for choice shipping beeves, but other grades were almost entirely neglected, and were nominally lower. The pens are full at the close, and the prospects for the coming week are not flattering.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5 00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@2.90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

HOGS—The past week has been a fairly active one in this department of the live stock market, but prices have not been sustained, the slight decline at the East, and the continued heavy receipts inducing an easier feeling all around. Monday's supply was worked off at very full rates, but under the excessive receipts of Tuesday and Wednesday the market weakened to the extent of 15c, and from the reduction it has not recovered. Michigan hogs and coarse uneven mixed lots generally have been more or less neglected throughout, but other descriptions have met with a steadily active demand at fair prices. The average quality of the hogs now coming forward compares favorably with former years at this season.

The condition of the market to-day was unchanged in any important particular. The demand on New York, Boston, and Philadelphia accounts was fairly active, and under light receipts (only about 3,000 arrived), yesterday's prices were fully sustained, sales making at $4.30@4.70 for common, and $4.75@4.85 for medium, and at $4.90@5.00 for good to choice. The market closed steady with the pens empty.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	277	$4.75	101	259	$5.00	68	210	$4.60
33	231	4.80	54	214	4.75	47	222	4.85
50	224	4.80	57	206	4.80	45	260	4.80
71	179	4.75	69	276	4.90	28	256	4.70
41	333	5.00	61	211	4.85	98	184	4.70
46	233	5.12½	47	179	4.70	58	290	4.75
114	245	4.95	61	182	4.80	50	294	4.85
45	227	4.90	56	339	4.85	56	228	4.85
56	201	4.80	54	189	4.75	60	215	4.85
50	239	4.85	68	243	5.00	40	200	4.75
54	219	4.80	59	238	4.90	161	282	4.95
110	262	4.90	53	245	4.75	48	229	4.75
49	245	4.90	65	209	4.90			

SHEEP—Have been in better supply, and have sold at lower prices, the depreciation reaching fully 50c per 100 lbs. Shippers were not in the market until late in the week, when they put in an appearance, and purchased, in the aggregate, some 1,500 head. The market closed steady at $3.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice. Extra would command $5.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,309	1,883
Shingles, m	3,283	2,041
Lath, pieces, m	790	132

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,353	2,349
Shingles, m	1,368	1,296
Lath, pieces, m	115	185

CARGOES—The demand was small at former quotations.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$4 75
Ludington, ₱ m	4.50
Pentwater, ₱ m	4.50
Muskegon, ₱ m	3 50@3.75
White Lake, ₱ m	3.75@4.00
Grand River, ₱ m	3.50
Saginaw, ₱ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	$ 4.50
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	3.75
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	4.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04½
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.15
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.25
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.00
Common mixed lumber	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 150,000 ft strips and boards at $17.50, 12,000 pcs lath at $2.50, Grand Haven tally. Sold by F. E. Dunbaugh.

Cargo barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 115 m ft "A" shingles at $3.12½; 25,100 pcs lath at $2.50; 3,500 pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 200 m "A" shingles at $3.10. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr B. F. Wade, from Grand Haven, 120 m ft boards and strips at $16.50; 30 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50; pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

No new features were developed in this market, and quotations were steady as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@43.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@31.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 13 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	35.00@38.00
B stock boards	30.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@22.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Clear posts, split	13.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@20.00
Lath	3.50@ 3.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	35.00@45.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote:

A or star shingles	$2.25@2.37½
No. sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 21.

The market continues to be depressed, though sales were a little more brisk this week than for the week previous. Farm dairies sold for higher rates, comparatively, than factories. About 1,100 boxes were delivered and changed hands at 11½@12c, a few extra lots going at 13c. About [illegible] factories were represented this week, offering [illegible] boxes, the greater portion of which were sold. Buyers claimed that fancy grades of cheese could not be sold in New York City above 13c, and hence 13c ought to be top price at Little Falls. These views as to price were generally below those of factorymen, many of whom refused to sell. We give the leading transactions as follows: Fairfield Association, 12½c; Newville, 12½c; Warren Centre, 12½c; Stratford and Salisbury, 12½c; Stone Arabia, 13c; Palatine Union, 13c; Newport 12½c; Mohawk Valley, 13c; Middleville, 12½c; Top Notch, 12½c; Lasserville, 13c; Old Fairfield, 12½c; Empire Cheddar, 12½c; Eatonville, 12½c; Dairy Valley, 12½c; Crum Creek, 13c; Ceryl, 13c; Breckett & Foster, 13c; Manheim Turnpike, 12½c; Bates, 13c; A. Smith & Co., 13c; Cayuduta, 12½c; J. D. Ives, 12½c; Manheim Centre, 12½c; Newport, 12½c; Canajoharie, 13c; Freeman, 12½c; Vanhornsville, 13c; Mohawk, 12½c; G. Ladive, 12½c; Charleston Four Corners, 13c; Corrs, 13c; Empire, 13c; M. Smith, 13c. Butter has come in more plentifully this week, and sales were made at 26@28c.

The weather is cool and showery. The aftermath in Herkimer has never been more luxuriant at this season of the year. There has been no frost as yet to injure grass, and the herds are yielding good returns in milk.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Consols, 92¾; money, 92¾ account. Bonds of 1865, 93; do 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89; Erie, 48½.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Rentes, 54 francs 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 9½c; Orleans, 9¾@10c; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour 31s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Beef, 66s. Tallow, 44s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short ribs, 37s.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—East Liberty cattle market dull and nominal. Arrivals fair. Best, 7@7½c; stockers, 3@4c; prospects slow. Sheep market slow. Arrivals fair. Best, 5½@5½c; medium, $5.00@5.10; common, 4@4½c; prospects slow. Hog market dull. Arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.20@5.30; Yorkers, $4.60@4.70; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The dry goods market is less active to-day, but the demand for cotton goods continues good. Light makes of bleached shirting are in great request, and some makes in short supply. Shawls are improving in demand in low and medium grades. Wool flannels for shirtings and dresses continue active. Prices are generally unchanged. Foreign goods are quiet to-day, but duplicate orders are arriving from the interior. Prices are generally steady. Importations for the week about $3,350,000.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling uplands, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@6.65; common to good extra, $7.00@7.20; good to choice, $7.65@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.00@9.50; St. Louis, $7.85@11.25. Rye flour a shade better, at $4.50@5.25. [illegible] for new. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat less active and lower; receipts, 95,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago, $1.44@1.47; old No. 2, $1.53@1.55; Northwestern, $1.46@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57@1.59; winter red Western, $1.75@1.75½; old do in store, $1.70. Rye firm; Western, 78c. Barley unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and declining; steamer Western mixed, 64½c; sail do, 65@65½c; yellow Western, 66@67c; unsound, 62½c. Oats moderately active; receipts, 35,000 bu; old Western, 47@50c; new do, [illegible]

EGGS—Firm at 23@24c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull at 35@57c for 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 60@62c; lambs pulled 60@62c; extra do, 58@62c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal; Rio, 14@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 24½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and heavy; mess, $14.00@14.10; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef unchanged; middles dull; long clear, 8½@8¾c. Lard dull; new No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; old, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower at 92½@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm: inspected No. 3 fall, $1.72; sample lots No. 2 do, $1.80@1.85. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 30c. Barley better; No. 2, 70c; choice Nebraska, 81c. Rye wanted; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $14.50 cash. Bulk meats steady; loose shoulders, 7c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 13c. Lard firm; refined, 9½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady at 3½@6½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.17½. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 35c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 56½c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 69c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 152,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middling, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—TOBACCO—Firm; sales, 35 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher, with fair demand. Mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bacon shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c. Packed bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10½c, loose; sugar-cured hams, 17½@18c, packed. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.83; No. 1, $1.69; amber, $1.49½. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats steady at 34½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—COTTON—In fair demand and lower; little offering; middling, 17½@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm. Oats scarce and firm at 51@53c.

HAY—Heavy at $24.00@26.00.

BRAN—Firmer at 18@19c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 13½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in active demand, and firm. Wheat more active and firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.43. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; new, 34c; old offered [illegible] 37c.

PETROLEUM—Active, firm, and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5.00@5.25; extra, $6.00@6.25. Wheat firmer; inferior to choice red, $1.65@1.75; amber, $1.80; white, $1.80@1.90. Rye, 78@80c. Corn higher; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 67@68c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½@16c; refined, 23½@23¾c.

WHISKEY—94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, prices nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.58; extra white Michigan, $2.07. Corn quiet. Barley quiet and easier; $1.06 asked for Canada.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7.50@7.75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.60@1.70. Rye steady at 69@70c. Oats steady; old, 35@40c; new, 27@33c. Barley steady at 60@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; salable at $12.50, but held at $13.75@14.00. Lard firm; summer, 8½c; steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at 6½c; sides salable at 9½c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10½c; offerings very light and held higher. Bacon in fair demand and firm; sales of shoulders at 7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams—winter, 16c; summer, 16½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@5.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—HAY—Quiet at $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess held at 14½c. Bacon active and in speculative demand; prices advanced to 8½@8½c, 11½@11½c, 12½@12½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Ordinary, 14@16c; fair, 16½@17c; good, 17@17½c; prime, 18@18½c; others unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white, $2.05; amber, $2.00@2.05; good to prime red, $1.80@1.95; common to fair, $1.60@1.75. Corn dull and nominal; mixed Western, 63½@65c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 39@40c; white, 41@43c. Rye quiet at 77@80c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong. Mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 7½c; sides, 10c; clear rib, 10½c. Bacon firm and higher; shoulders, 8½c; sides, 11c; clear rib, 11½c. Sugar-cured hams firmer and higher at 19½@20c. Lard, dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93@94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.85; No. 2 do, $1.85; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; No. 2, do $1.60; No. 1 red, $1.61; No. 2, $1.60@1.61. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 48½c; low mixed, 48c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 32c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7@8c; Oswego and Kingston, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 780 bu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Sept. 21.

Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 126 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Otis Shaw, South Haven, 28 cds wood, 21 cds bark.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Little Dock, Benton Harbor, 65 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., White River, 126 m lumber.
Schr Harriet John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr G. Hubbard, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Scow Pioneer, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge Mary, Ludington, 176 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 157 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 60 m lumber.
Schr Phenix, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Spy, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr F. Bierman, Buffalo, 5,000 brls salt.
Scow Louise Strom, Saugatuck, 45 cords wood.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 50 m lumber and 40 m salt.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 40 m lumber and 35 m timber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 113 m lumber.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Oswego, 460 tons coal.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 50 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, South Haven, 63 m lumber and sundries.
Schr American, Oswego, 600 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Racine, light.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 170 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Cedar Forks, 135 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Falcon, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 37 cords wood.
Scow Geo. R. Roberts, White River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Salina, White Lake, 90 m lumber, and 13 m lath.
Schr Charger, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Scow Radical, Carlton, 110 cords wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 188 pkgs fish, 335 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 439 pkgs fish and sundries.
Bark Menominee, Muskegon, 225 m lumber.
Barge Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Levi Mason, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, 490 tons coal.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Gem, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Scow Raleigh, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 350 m shingles.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, 300 tons salt.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 220 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

CLEARED.........Sept. 21.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 80 brls pork, 14 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 40,070 bu barley, 200 brls flour, 47 bdls sheep pelts, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Oneida, Port Colborne, 13,700 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Hartsell, Kingston, 16,332 bu wheat.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 10,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu corn, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 4 brls pork.
Scow Granger, Paulville, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Norman, Collingwood, 16,143 bu corn.
Schr Montpelier, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 100 bu oats.
Schr Banner, Buffalo, 31,700 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 25,000 bu barley, 1,460 brls flour.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, 5,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Kingfisher (to load on Monday), corn at 14½c; prop Fountain City, barley at 15c. To Kingston—Clara Youell, wheat at 24½c. To Collingwood—Seventh Ohio, corn at 13c. Total capacity equal to 15,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu barley.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boat Nautilus, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; barge No. 4, from Peru, light, for LaSalle. Departed—Prop Whale, and her barge Friendship, with light load of salt for Henry; canal boats Dictator and I. Bouchard, both light, for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Nautilus, from Peru, and Bay State, from LaSalle, both with corn for Chicago.

Passed Out—Prop Whale and her barge Friendship, with light load of salt for Henry; Dictator and I. Bouchard, both light, for Peru.

Eight feet seven inches of water in mitre-sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—UP—Props Badger State and Champlain; schrs Anglo Saxon, Ontario, Mountaineer, Russell, Dart, and Stalker.

DOWN—Prop Evergreen City; schrs Thos. Ferry, Francis Palms, and Delaware.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—PASSED UP—Propellers Japan, Arizona, City of Detroit, Guiding Star, Jay Gould; schooners L. W. Perry, Grace Sherwood.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers India, W. T. Graves, St. Clair; schooners Garrett Smith, Lathrop, G. D. Russell, Camden.

WIND—Southwest.

Lake Matters in Brief.

FROM MENOMINEE, Sept. 21.—"Bark Pomeroy is ashore on Whale's Back; threw deck load overboard; wind from southeast; expect to get the Payne to go and help us off. She is liable to go to pieces."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The State Fair—Difficulties in Attending—The New Board of Agriculture—The State Fair Grounds—The Valley of the West.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 20.

THE STATE FAIR.

The State Fair is peculiarly an American institution; it is the great Harvest-Home around which the District and County Fairs bow and do obeisance, as did the sheaves of the sons of Israel before the sheaf of Joseph. But, in order to have this relation continue, the State Fair will have to make better progress than for the past few years; for the other fairs are making great improvement in their management, and the question may come up at no distant day, "Has not the State Fair fulfilled its mission?" We hope that day will never come. Yet it is our duty to admonish the new Board, elected this week, that they must keep in close communion with the spirit of progress, and broaden their views. They must come down from mere display and show to the details of use. New industries are to be fostered, as well as old ones kept in hand. A great mass of people, surging through narrow aisles, and so jostled that the articles on exhibition cannot be examined, is not quite the thing. Certainly, in this respect, time and experience have not brought wisdom. The need of more ample buildings, better planned for the purpose, will call in the aid of the architect. Then there must be a place for the farmers' teams, and an ample number of hitching-posts for the citizens who bring their families in a carriage, and who wish to alight in order to look through the halls. The gate-fees must be cut down, that the laborer and his family may be able to enter. Half a dollar for a single ticket is just a quarter of a dollar too much. A single horse, a buggy, or two-horse team should pay no more than 25 cents.

THE EATING DEPARTMENT.

The great feature among the shortcomings of the management is in that of supplying the visitors to the fair with proper food, and at a reasonable cost. This feature has been a disgrace to it since the organization. If it was the rich only who attended the fair, we would not say a word; but it is the great mass of the people, who are drawn away from their several pursuits, that fill the grounds, and who are compelled to submit to this state of things. Last week, I went over to see my neighbor, Sam. Jones. "Not going to the Fair, Neighbor Rural; am not going to sleep on a cot, in some airy hall, with a hundred others, and then pay $1 for it, and run the risk of having my pockets picked; and then put up with such dinners as they serve up at the one eating-house that they dignify with the name of the State Fair Dining-Hall, and then pay 75 cents or $1 for what they are pleased to call a meal. No, neighbor; I have been through all that three or four times, and never intend to repeat it. When those things are reformed, I shall be pleased to attend; and, if they are not, I will predict an end to the State Fair, and the attention turned to our County Fairs." My neighbor had fine samples of corn, of oats and beans, that would stand a most excellent chance to take the premium; but he was inexorable, and I could not move him. And this same state of things has made the show a failure in those departments where the premiums and the pleasure of attendance are the chief attractions. Advertising and business draw to a certain extent, but these may seek new channels.

THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

have a task before them, that, if well performed, will do them credit; but, if not, we can easily predict the result. The old Board consisted of fifteen members, while the new one has twenty. We wish them success; but nothing shall deter us from freely canvassing their acts, awarding approval or disapproval as shall be made manifest in the progress of events. We take a broad-gauge view of these Fairs, that are to make a great State holiday for the industries. The Fourth of July was set aside by the Rebellion, and we need something to take its place. The County Fairs are making great progress in that direction, as is shown in the full attendance at those already held this fall. At Champaign, 7,000 tickets were sold in one day, and most excellent dinners were served up at 50 cents. The farmer was charged 25 cents for his team, 25 cents each for [illegible] of his family over 15 years of age, and 15 cents for the younger members. Such management will make our County Societies serious rivals to the State Fair.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

It is proper to say something in regard to the present location, as it is more than probable that the Fair will be held next year on the same grounds. The grounds are located west of the Court House in Ottawa about one and a half miles, and directly on the bank of the Illinois River, on what is called the first bench. To the north loom up the bluffs of *loess* that shut in the valley,—a valley that has not its superior in the Nation, whether for its agricultural value, its vast water-power, its raw material for manufactures, its beds of coal, and its direct communication with the markets of the world. Nature made it

THE VALLEY OF THE WEST

when she forced the Potsdam sandstone up through more than 2,000 feet of superincumbent rock strata in a part of the valley, and, by her denuding forces, carried the *debris* south of the river, ground it into rich soil, and scattered it over the prairie. She thus marked out this point for the great glass-factories of the Northwest; for, side by side, the stores of coal and of glass-sand are inexhaustible. Then she deposited among the bluffs of *loess* ample supplies of moulding-sand, that the iron of Lake Superior, of Missouri, and of Hardin County might meet the coal of "the Valley," and thus build up another Birmingham, or another Pittsburgh, where once Lake Michigan was wont to send her water to the ocean.

A few miles below, the Illinois Central Railroad brings the zinc ore to the coal of the Valley, wherein are located immense works for its reduction and rolling,—the only works of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. This Potsdam sandstone is the great water reservoir whence comes the supply for artisian wells, and the people of Ottawa have not been slow to bring this water to the surface. One of these wells is on the Fair-ground, and has been a point of great interest, and has pleased the stockmen, whose stock have suffered for water at many previous Fairs.

Ottawa has between 8,000 and 9,000 inhabitants, and the railroads built and building will make the place of easy access. This will give new value to her water-power, as heavy goods, like glass, iron, zinc, and agricultural implements, can be cheaply and rapidly distributed. One of the first starch-factories located in the country was at this point, and now Ottawa starch, for the table and the laundry, is well-known throughout the Northwest. These great industries, though in their infancy, are having an influence on the farmers, for it is improving their home market for a great variety of small crops that are generally more profitable than the leading staples are for more distant markets. There is already a manufactory of cutlery at this point, samples of which are at the fair, and which compare well with that imported. A large business is done in the making of agricultural implements, farm-wagons, and carriages, furniture, stove-castings, flour, glass, steam-engines, and other iron-work. The dam on the Fox is completed, and that on the Illinois will be ready before winter, when there will be an immense water-power, as those dams are 15 feet in height.

This great water-power must attract manufacture to the State, for nowhere is there a better point for all varied trades than here, for raw material can be sent a long distance by water, and the manufactured goods may take the same channel to reach Chicago for a market. I can but predict a great future for "the Valley of the West." RURAL.

The Northwestern University Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with pleasure the courteous communication of Dr. Wheeler in your columns, and will proceed to reply.

In the first place, it was wholly a surprise to me to see my name in the papers. What I wrote was intended as a mere private note. I am glad, however, that it was published, as I am always proud to be in the right.

First—In regard to my using the word "Methodist:" So far from considering this name a term of reproach, I esteem it one of honor, as much so as the names of Baptists, Presbyterians, or Episcopalians. All I say of this Methodist institution, I would say with equal emphasis of an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or any other institution under the same circumstances.

Second—In regard to the "American policy" of endowing schools: It is not the settled American policy to endow denominational schools at the public expense. Certainly it is not the policy of the State; and, if it were, it would be a policy of all things to be deprecated and condemned. How would Brother Wheeler like to have the State endow a Roman Catholic College, and give them practically unlimited power to tax his and his neighbor's property? It is to be borne in mind that this power of taxation claimed by the University, however limited in application, is virtually unlimited in principle, under the 10,000 acres that they are allowed to hold exempt, they could absorb three-fourths of the central property of Evanston, and impose all the public burdens upon the other one-fourth, and still have margin enough left to confer the same blessing upon Chicago. It may be said that the Trustees have no intention, nor even ability, to carry out the powers of their charter to this extent. I ask then, is it not an abuse, in conferring chartered powers, beyond all endurance, to confer upon a denominational school the power to tax the public vastly greater than they desire to use? My position is, that no such preposterous powers were intended to be conferred, and if greater through inadvertence, that they have been repealed.

Third—The comparison between taxing the lands of the public schools and those of denominational schools is without force. The public schools belong to the public, and are controlled by the public, and no denomination has any precedence over others or over citizens of no denomination; while in a denominational school, the public has no voice at all.

Fourth—The Doctor states that the University spends four times as much in Evanston as it receives for tuition. Whatever the University expends, it expends upon itself and officers. The citizens make no money out of the students, and do not desire to do so. However, if an outsider may be permitted to have an opinion, I would say that the University expects too much labor from its learned and talented corps of Professors in return for very inadequate salaries. The University cannot plead necessity as one excuse. It has much valuable property that it is trying to lease at 4 per cent, and such that is and cannot be leased at all, and which is yielding nothing, while the whole might be sold and invested at 10 per cent.

Fifth—We will be told, as we often have been, that it is none of our business how the Trustees manage their affairs. It is the opinion of the people of Evanston that the Trustees of an institution chartered by the State, especially when it claims and exercises the high prerogative of taxation, are not wholly above public criticism. Now, there is not one of these gentlemen, nor any other same man, who would hold in perpetuity real estate that had attained nearly its maximum value, for lease at 4 per cent, when they can get 10. Why should they pursue a suicidal policy, waste their resources—starve their Professors, render themselves unpopular in the community, when the good will of that community is so important to them, all for the pitiful privilege of extorting by taxation either a large or a small sum from that community?

We will, perhaps, be accused of making war upon the University. It is our opinion—and we have a right to our opinion—that it is not the people of Evanston, but a majority, or perhaps an influential minority, in the Board of Trustees, who are making war upon the best interests of the institution, and the people as well (in this one regard), by placing them in a position of antagonism, when we desire only to be friends and mutual helpers. A minority, at least in the Board, we are happy to say, are in favor of a policy that is liberal and just to all.

One thing is certain, and the Trustees ought to understand it by this time. So long as they persist in making an institution intended for the whole Northwest a burden upon a single small community, so long will the people of that community appreciate their action, and so long will the popularity and usefulness of the institution be injured.

J. H. KEDZIE.

The Latest French Drama.

The Paris newspapers give details of a most extraordinary and complicated drama which is said to have taken place in Paris. Jean H——, who had fallen into needy circumstances, after having occupied a good position in trade, engaged himself, in June last, as coachman to Monsieur L——, an ex-Director of an insurance company, living in the Avenue Trudaine. In a few weeks Jean H—— initiated himself into the graces of the family to such an extent that eventually his master determined to dismiss him, but the wily coachman suddenly eloped with the eldest daughter of the house. Mons. L—— searched far and wide, but could learn no tidings of his lost child, until the day before yesterday, when he received a letter from Jean H——, in which, after begging forgiveness for carrying off the young lady, he asked her father's consent to their marriage, as the only means of repairing the dishonor of the family. Monsieur L—— immediately rushed off to the address indicated in the letter, to rescue his daughter, but before he reached it, owing to the heat and excitement, he was struck with a fit of apoplexy and died in a chemist's shop. The sudden death of her parent struck the young lady with remorse, and having cursed her seducer, she returned home, when she succeeded in obtaining her mother's pardon. Yesterday, as she did not come down to breakfast, the servant went upstairs and found her dead on the bed. She had poisoned herself. On the sight of the body the mother went raving mad, and is now said to be on the point of death.

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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash-av.
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W. C. GARNER, 12 West Washington-st.
CHICAGO PAPER CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
E. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 30 and 32 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., [illegible]
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 26 & 28 W. Washington.
Pawnbroker.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 209 to 300 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Railroad and Coal.
A. E. MERRILL & CO., 172 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 385 West Randolph-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 48 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CHERAS, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.
Refined Boiled & Lubricating Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 61 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., and 61 & 63 Indiana-av.
Scales.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 31 and 33 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 155 & 157 Mad. & 360 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 338 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 135 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 225 to 233 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON, SCRANTON & CO., 254 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 254 S. Water-st.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 142 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUF. CO., 49 and 51 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 143 East Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr. Light House.
Tags, and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 32 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 393 Wabash-av.
SHELDON & DAVIS, 12 West Madison-st.
G. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
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MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago [illegible] of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. [illegible] have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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Monday Morning, September 23, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor: JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State: EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts: DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer: CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General: JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
6. CALVIN TRUESDALE, of Rock Island.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Gilman, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Chenoa, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Peru, LaSalle County, Monday, Sept. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Edward Rummel.

The Hon. Edward Rummel will speak as follows:
Metamora, Woodford Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Friday, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Galesburg, Knox Co., Friday, Sept. 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Michigan City, Sept. 23, evening.
Laporte, Oct 1, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Milwaukee, Monday, Sept. 23.
Fond du Lac, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Oshkosh, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

There is a law in Georgia which imposes a poll-tax upon all male adults. No man can vote who has not paid this tax. An Augusta paper calls attention to the fact that, in Richmond County, there are now 1,200 persons who are in default. Of these, 400 are colored and 800 whites. One reason for the wide difference in this matter between the whites and the blacks is that the money has been sent into Georgia by the Government, or by some other authority, to pay the poll-tax of the negroes. The Federal Collectors of Taxes and other officers are disbursing this money in the payment of the poll-tax of the negroes. Those who cannot pay the tax will, of course, be disfranchised. The negroes are to have their tax paid for them, and will thus be able to poll their full vote.

WHY THE SOUTH SUPPORTS GREELEY.

One of the most effective speeches yet delivered by a Southern leader was that of General Bradley T. Johnson, who addressed an immense assemblage of Liberals at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 19th inst. It derives its special significance from the fact that it gives an unanswerable reply to the specious and partisan flings at the Southern people which form the staple of the Administration stump harangues, and, by virtue of the same reply, exposes the silly and slanderous attacks which are made upon Mr. Greeley's motives with reference to the South and its future relations to the Government. It is also particularly interesting as giving us the views of the South with reference to the pending campaign, and what the Southern people most earnestly desire. The South has declared for Mr. Greeley and the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, because it cannot recognize any policy in the declarations of the Grant party and its method of conducting the campaign, except that of recrimination. The Northern papers teem with it. The Administration speakers who have canvassed the Southern States make it the burden of every speech, appealing to the lowest passions and instincts of the negroes, and urging them, by threats of imaginary horrors in the future, and wilful and malicious falsehoods concerning Mr. Greeley, to maintain their antipathy against the whites. General Johnson's speech cleaves this policy of recrimination like a flash of lightning. He shows that the South has chosen the policy of reconciliation, and that it is now prepared to oppose any re-establishment of slavery, upon political, economical, and moral grounds. Any other statement of the views of the Southern people can only proceed from the most malicious hatred or the worst partisan bigotry. The re-establishment of slavery, or any of the circumstances of slavery, is an impossibility. The negroes themselves, of course, would oppose it, and that opposition is a tremendous political power. Florida and Georgia have a population of 639,000 blacks, outnumbering the entire population of Maine; Louisiana, 364,000, outnumbering New Hampshire; North Carolina, 391,000, outnumbering Vermont; Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, 1,500,000, outnumbering Massachusetts; Kentucky, 222,000, outnumbering Rhode Island; Arkansas and South Carolina, 587,000, outnumbering Connecticut. Summing up, the negro population of these ten Southern States outnumbers the entire population of New England by 475,000. This is not the only element which would array itself against slavery. It is now twelve years since the South has voted for a President of the United States, and in that time an immense army of young men has attained the right to vote. They are intelligent, well-educated young men, who have never had any party affiliations, and who care nothing for slavery. They are ready to accept all the principles which were settled by the war, and they are prepared to absorb all the new ideas which have been evolved since its close. To claim that slavery will ever be re-established under such circumstances as these, and with such a powerful opposition arrayed against it, not to mention the almost unanimous opposition of the North, is the height of the absurd, and no one but a bigot or a knave would ever put forward such a senseless claim. Is it any less senseless to assert that the South will ever consent to give up this great political power which the Constitution has placed in its hands, by the abolition of negro suffrage? Is any follower of the Administration party so incomprehensibly stupid as to believe that the South will commit political, moral, and material suicide by cutting off nearly a million votes, which are necessary not only to preserve its power and place in reference to the National Government, but also to develop its own resources and insure its own prosperity? If there is any one thus stupid or timid, let him reassure himself with the words of General Johnson: "You do us more than justice if you believe that, under any circumstances, we will ever consent to give up this great element of political power that has been put into our hands. The people of the South are satisfied with this aspect of negro-suffrage. I can only say that, if a crusade comes, if any attempt is made to change the Constitution and to deprive the colored people of their rights, it will be the people in the South who will stand up to defend them against oppression or attack from some other quarter." A stronger or bolder utterance than this, or a clearer and more forcible statement of the reasons why the South should preserve the rights which the Constitution has granted the negroes, has not been made by any Southern speaker in the present campaign. It is not only confirmatory of the views which the Liberal party has adopted, and the action which it has taken, with reference to the South, but it disposes of the last vestige of probability which can attach to the doctrines of the Administration, and exposes in clear light the malice and hatred which actuate that party in its desperate effort to retain its power.

General Johnson's reasons for his support of Mr. Greeley, as affecting the best interests of the South, are no less clear and convincing, while at the same time they afford abundant refutation of the calumnies which have been circulated against Mr. Greeley, on the stump and in the press. General Johnson says:

> The South desires peace because it is necessary for us. The sole controlling desire why we went for Horace Greeley for President, was because we expected that would hasten it. The South thought he had been eminent for kindness and generosity; he had been liberal and brave, and was the only public man we knew of that had taken such a position, and could promote our welfare. When we took up his support we thought his character was so far above dispute and cavil that the fact of our support would be a pledge of good faith forever. We have got tired of reiterating pledges and plighting honor. We have told you once that we intend to be faithful to this Government, and we do not intend to reiterate that same pledge over again. Our word is as good as our bond. We took Horace Greeley because we supposed our support of him would remove all the old issues from the public mind, and we would be able to go forward and discuss questions of peace and reconciliation in which we are so vitally concerned. We supposed if you asked for a pledge of our support of the Union, we could point to him as one of its strongest supporters. If you asked about the slavery question, we thought we could point to him as one who had been foremost and ablest in its overthrow. If you asked about the negroes' rights, we could rely upon Horace Greeley, because he had always been prominent in that direction. The argument that there will be an attempt to pay the Confederate debt is worthless, as all Union soldiers know, because the very paper bore on its face the announcement that it would be redeemed six months after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. That never can happen; hence the paper, which was sold soon after the war at 2½ cents a pound, can never be redeemed. With regard to the argument that Confederate soldiers will ask to be pensioned, do not discuss that point until we ask for such pensions; but you all know that we shall not ask your alms, and would not take them if offered.

What clearer, more honest, or more vigorous statement could be desired than this? There is a courage, manliness, and dignity in these ringing utterances which ought to carry conviction with them to every honest man in the Administration party, and forever shame the dishonest into silence. The man who refuses to step forward and take the hand offered in this manly way, is no true man, and has not the best interests of his country at heart. He is either a partisan bigot or a political charlatan.

MR. BOUTWELL IN WALL STREET.

The financial market in New York was convulsed on Thursday to a most extraordinary extent. The rival gangs of speculators in gold were at war, when Mr. Boutwell interposed in aid of one of the parties. The act of the Government is, of course, inexcusable. Mr. Boutwell holds an average sum of $90,000,000 of gold, a portion of which he offers to sell every week or two. His point seems to be to keep greenbacks depreciated to a certain extent. Holding all the surplus gold in the country, he is absolute master of the market. He can, by putting the gold on the market, run it down to par, or, by withholding it, advance the price to any figure he may please. He can run gold up to 40 or put it down to par. He will not advance greenbacks to par, but, by hoarding the gold, maintains a corner on the commodity. When there is a strife between the bulls and the bears, both frantically appeal to Boutwell to aid them, and the Secretary invariably aids one or the other side. In fact, the Government is made the greatest gambler in the pool. On Black Friday, the Secretary of the Treasury had it in his power to prevent any combination by the simple announcement that he would sell a stated sum of gold, and then, by adhering to that action, have left the parties to fight each other at their pleasure. But Mr. Boutwell did not do this. He announced that he would sell a stated sum, and, leaving the parties to engage in the struggle until there had been sales enough to bankrupt one side and enrich the other, he then pushed more gold in the market, thus giving the day to one gang of gamblers at the expense of the other, and to the derangement of the business of the whole country. The transactions of the Government ought to be public; they ought to be frank. The Secretary should state what he is going to do, and what he will not do. He has all the surplus gold in his hands. When he says he will sell four millions, he has no right, in order to help one side, to limit his sales to one million; and, when he offers four millions for sale, he has no right, when business and contracts have been made on that assurance, to sell ten millions. He represents the whole country, and not the bulls or the bears. The latter should be left to fight their own battles, without any aid on the part of the Government to either faction. The Government has no more right to interfere to depress the value of gold, than it has to interfere to advance it. Speculation is foreign to the duties of the Government, and it is the disposition of the Secretary to interfere and take a part in this gambling in the public securities that keeps the credit of the United States below that of other nations.

All that is needed to put the National credit at par is to advance the value of greenbacks to that of gold. Hoarding gold has the effect to keep the greenbacks depreciated. If the Secretary would avow the policy of forcing gold down to par, and follow that up by placing on the market, weekly, more gold than is needed for ordinary commerce, he would bring the market to a stable condition, and quickly abolish the Gold-Room. Gambling in gold is only possible under the Secretary's refusal to render it impossible. He prefers to let it go on, and to take a hand in the pool on all occasions where the persons engaged in it are those whom he thinks proper to serve. We are glad to notice that in New York there is an universal sentiment of disapproval of his interference on Thursday last, and of his policy of interfering at all.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The recent defalcation in the Sub-Treasury Department, at New York, is only another instance of the glaring incompetency and shiftlessness which characterize almost every department of the Government, and which have grown so notorious of late that they virtually offer a premium for rascality. The defalcation was the easiest thing imaginable, and the only wonder is, that the defaulter did not go sooner with his plunder, as nothing stood in his way. The Revenue Stamp Department of the New York Sub-Treasury consists of a single clerk, at a salary of $1,800 a year, whose sole duty is to receive the stamps from Washington and enter them upon his books, the Government having no safeguard except a presumption of honesty, and no check upon him of any description. One morning in August, this clerk received $175,000 worth of stamps, and, a few days after, $10,000 worth more. All he had to do was to omit the entry, announce that he was going to take a little vacation, and walk off with them; and he did so, and now, a month after this little transaction, the Treasury Department is in a flutter because it has been robbed, and can find neither man nor stamps. As he has had a full month's start of the Government, he, of course, has got into a safe place before this time. What would be said of a private commercial house or banking institution which would allow an $1,800 clerk to handle hundreds of thousands of dollars without any check upon him whatever or any security to itself, and then, after a robbery had been committed, require a full month to find it out? Any private concern which should conduct its business so loosely would immediately, and deservedly, lose the confidence of the business community. Is the Treasury Department any less reprehensible because it handles hundreds of thousands where others handle only thousands? How many more frauds, robberies, and defalcations must there be, before the Government will exercise the caution and discretion which every prudent man of business exercises in his private affairs?

It now seems to be very generally conceded by the Massachusetts Liberals that Senator Sumner will not accept the nomination tendered him by the combined Liberal and Democratic parties of that State. As the policy of the two Conventions which met at Worcester and nominated Mr. Sumner is understood to have been in favor of giving the nomination to a Liberal Republican, it is now proposed to substitute Mr. Bird, the Chairman of the State Liberal Republican Committee, should Mr. Sumner decline. His name would give universal satisfaction to Liberal Republicans, and would also be enthusiastically received by the Democrats. His record, both in public and private life, is unspotted. He was one of the earliest pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, and assisted in the organization of the Republican party, like most of the Liberal Republican leaders, and he adhered to that party until it deserted its principles and became corrupt. In private life he is universally respected by men of all parties, and, should he head the Liberal cause in Massachusetts, his name would carry with it great political and moral strength, and seriously affect the Republican majority in that State.

THE LOCK-UP IN NEW YORK.

The action of the banks in New York City, in refusing to pay certain certified checks of depositors until such checks were received through the Clearing House, raises an important question. One purpose in having checks certified is to make them as good as bank-paper, and exchangeable as cash. The general practice of all persons obtaining certified checks is to pay the same over to other persons; these latter deposit them in the various banks where they keep their accounts, and then the checks pass through the Clearing House.

The certifying of checks is a great convenience in business, but it has been grossly abused of late by those who gamble in the money market. The manner of this abuse is to gather as many of these certified checks as possible, borrowing them in many cases for ten or more days. These checks are then presented, and the money made a special deposit. The amount of currency equal to the amount of the checks is, therefore, withdrawn from the uses of the bank, and is as effectually locked up as if taken from the vaults and held by the person making the operation. Checks of this kind may be drawn upon a dozen banks; the whole amount of currency is, therefore, withdrawn from general use as long as the parties choose; but, if the checks are passed through the Clearing House, the money becomes free again. By requiring the checks to pass through the Clearing House, the practice of locking up is defeated. Mr. David Dudley Field, representing Mr. Smith, the Wall street operator, had the checks which the banks refused to pay protested in due form, and now proposes to proceed against the corporations as against bankrupts. The banks involved are of the most substantial in New York. The question which the courts will have to decide is one of right and usage: Is the bank compelled to pay a certified check on demand, or can it insist that the check must come to it through the Clearing House? The popular feeling is on the side of the banks.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Charles XV., Louis Eugene, King of Sweden and Norway, died on the 19th inst. He was born May 3, 1826, and has been King since the death of his father, Oscar I., July 8, 1859. He has been, all things considered, the most liberal King Sweden has had for centuries. He has been a reformer. He abolished, in 1866, the four Chambers,—one representing the nobility, one the Church, one the middle class, and the other the peasants,—and has had but one Legislature, composed of two Chambers, which might be called Lords and Commons. The first of these is elected by the Provincial Assemblies, and the other by the people. This was in Sweden. In Norway, the right of suffrage was extended, and now the Storthing, the Norway Legislature, meets annually. The King was a man of considerable literary abilities. He married, in 1850, the Princess Louise of Orange. His only child, Princess Louise, is married to the heir apparent of Denmark.

With the celebrated Charles XII. of Sweden, the male line of the illustrious Vasa family terminated, in 1718. His sister and her husband succeeded, when, in 1751, Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp was called to the throne. His son, Gustavus III., an able Prince, was assassinated in 1792, and Gustavus IV. became King. This monarch was so weak and erratic that he was forcibly deposed in 1809, and his family exiled and declared forever excluded from the succession. An uncle of Gustavus, Charles XIII., inherited the crown, and was childless. He was the last of the family of Vasa. A German Prince, elected as Crown Prince, died suddenly, supposed by poison. The State then selected General Bernadotte, who had been one of Napoleon's Generals, and made him Crown Prince. Charles XIII. resigned the Government into the hands of Bernadotte, and, the latter joining the allies against Napoleon, was rewarded, in 1814, with Norway, which was taken from Denmark and given to Sweden. Charles XIII. died in 1818, and Bernadotte became King under the title of Charles XIV. John, founding a new dynasty. Bernadotte died in 1844, and his son, Oscar I., succeeded. Oscar was married, in 1823, to Josephine Beauharnais, granddaughter of the discarded Empress Josephine of France, by whom he had five children.

Charles XV. was the oldest of these children, and the third King of the Bernadotte dynasty. The people of Sweden hardly disguised their aversion to Bernadotte, a foreigner in no wise connected with the previous history or Royal families of Sweden or of Scandinavia. His successors, however, have been accepted with more content, and, as they have been liberal sovereigns and men of creditable lives, their foreign origin has been forgotten. The new King, Oscar II., is the brother of Charles XV., and has long been recognized as the heir-apparent. He is married and has several children, and the line is not in danger of becoming extinct with him.

Frederick Brown, the only surviving brother of old John Brown of Ossawatomie, has announced himself for Greeley and Brown, and, amongst other reasons, assigns the following:

> The promoters of the anti-slavery cause have accomplished all they desire, and now, unless they can bring about reconciliation and harmony between the two sections, history will pronounce the Abolition movement a failure. The course of the Grant Administration is to keep the South desolate, and tends to barbarize the entire people.

The above sentiment sums up the issues before the people in one condensed statement, and, coming from such a source, commends itself to thinking people. Reconciliation and harmony between the two sections of the country are the watchwords of the Liberal Reform party. John Brown gave his life to the cause of the slave. That cause has triumphed, and slavery is no more. The warning of his brother, that the Abolition movement will be a failure unless the two sections are reconciled and live in harmony, should be heeded by all patriotic men.

A great deal of pains has been taken to publish an engraved copy of Senator Trumbull's receipt for the $10,000 paid to him by Secretaries Stanton and Rawlins for arguing the McArdle case in the Supreme Court. As the receipt has been several times printed and never denied, the object of publishing an engraved copy is not exactly apparent. But, as it is coupled with a statement that the money was received in violation of a law of Congress, instead of being in pursuance of law, we publish elsewhere Mr. Trumbull's reply to the whole charge, as delivered by himself in the Senate, on the 15th of March last.

Two young Germans, Nagel and May, went to London "to see life," some weeks ago. After they had run the round of the gross pleasures in which the average animal delights to wallow, they resolved to "see death." In accordance with their plan, Nagel shot May, and then himself. He died instantly. His voluntary victim is still alive, but is fatally wounded. A Coroner's jury has declared the latter guilty of wilful murder, on the ground that each of the two aided and abetted the other's death. This rather takes the romance out of the affair, and should be a warning to the youth who annually incites some companion to commit hari-kari by promising to do so himself, and then backs out from his share of the bargain. The case of this sort for 1872 happened in Kansas. We believe the survivor emigrated, at the request of a "Shot-Gun Committee,"—a bit of Kansas vernacular that will probably be understood. A trial in Paris, just after the last siege, revealed a curious instance of this mania for mutual death. A grisette and her lover, too poor to live, bought, with their united fortunes, a pot of charcoal, nailed up the doors and windows of the woman's room, lit the charcoal, and went to sleep. When the door was broken down by curious neighbors, she was dead, and he was apparently so. By dint of great efforts, he was sufficiently restored to life to be tried for murder and sentenced to be hung.

When Eugene Hale's chances for re-election from the Fifth District of Maine seemed to be doubtful, his father-in-law, Chandler, journeyed there, and quickly returned with the boast that he had "fixed things." A picture of the election in the Fourth Ward of Calais will show what this boast meant. The careful canvass of this ward gave, by the Liberal count, a small Liberal majority; by the Government count, from 25 to 40 Grant majority. On the day of election, the polls were surrounded by a ring of professional bribers, displaying handfuls of Chandler's greenbacks, and openly offering every voter whatever price he wished to ask. Men, always honest before, could not resist such temptation. Its unblushing openness gave it a sham respectability. The voters sold themselves like sheep, grabbed the greenback price of their manhood, put in ballots for Hale, and sneaked away to their homes. The official count shows that the Fourth Ward voted 256 for Hale to 96 for Pike. Majority for Chandler's son-in-law, 160. Moses in South Carolina matches Hartranft in Pennsylvania. In the Massachusetts Grant Convention, fraudulent votes were cast by the score. In the Maine election, bought votes were cast by the hundred.

The "Young Men's Free Trade Association," of Boston, is catechising Congressional candidates about their views on Free Trade, the Labor question, and specie-payments. They have published the answers of several men,—among them that of B. F. Butler. The Tariff plank in the Philadelphia platform does not contradict itself more thoroughly than this Butlerian paragraph:

> I am not in favor of a tariff for protection, but a tariff for revenue purposes only. But in the levying of that tariff I think due discrimination should be had to give incidental aid to those industries of the country the development of which will add to our National resources.

The writer thinks that it is the "duty of the Government to legislate for the equal protection of capital and labor," and says that he is "not in favor of withdrawing the legal-tender notes." The scent of repudiation hangs round him still. The action of the Association is a very praiseworthy one. Every public man owes it to his constituents to plainly state his views on matters of public moment. This used to be the practice, and should be again. Nowadays, however, the question is not: Does the candidate believe so-and-so? but: Did he get his nomination, either honestly or dishonestly, from a "convention"?

It is a remarkable fact that Germany is not recovering from the effects of the late war as rapidly as France. Her taxation is, of course, somewhat lower; and her Treasury is filled to overflowing with the tribute money of her victim. Nevertheless, the prices of all commodities are steadily rising. Rents have increased enormously. In Berlin, this increase has driven thousands of families from their homes. They are camping out in and around the city. Prussia is more a nation of soldiers than ever before. The war showed the superiority of her system, and it is being mercilessly enforced. To escape military service and heavy taxation and want, thousands of men are emigrating to America. The Imperial Government has just issued a circular, threatening to classify emigrants as outlaws, and maintain a rigid surveillance over them. This is said to have had no appreciable effect in checking the exodus. It is idle for any European power to threaten to punish its subjects after they become American citizens. If this is what the circular means, it becomes absurd. We took Martin Koszta from Austria. There will be no more Houard and Pereda cases, no more truckling to Spain, or any other power, when the present Administration has run its course.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., alias "The Alaska Trading Company," are said to have been distributing their stock at Washington. Whether or not this is so, the fact remains that they secured, at Washington, since Grant came into power, a monopoly of the Alaska trade. Our San Francisco correspondence has shown how this monopoly has oppressed the Aleuts, by forcing them to take starvation prices for their goods. We have received a copy of a petition to the people of the United States, signed by nine Aleuts, for relief from Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. The document recites various instances of wrong committed by them or their agents, notably the forcible seizure of 12,541 seal-skins, which their owners meant to sell to the Captains of some whalers. For this theft, committed in June, the parties robbed have been unable to get redress. Is it not shameful that free America should fetter her Aleutian citizens with heavier shackles than were put upon them by despotic Russia?

When Mr. Blake and Captain Brignola, of Norwich, England, were sitting together upon the judicial bench, it was not in good taste for the latter to inform attorneys and audience that the former was a "foolish old man." It was also in bad taste for the former to spring to his feet, assume the attitude of a prize-fighter, and dare his brother-Solon to "come on." Both of them did these things, however. Nay, they did more. The irate Blake, encouraged by shouts of "Hit him!" smote the insulting Brignola upon his nose. The combat deepened. An obliging official removed the chairs and tables within the "ring," and the two magistrates pummelled each other roundly. Finally, victory inclined to Blake. He seized the luckless Brignola, "flung him with considerable violence against the partition," caught him on the rebound, and was poising him for another fling, when the sudden seizure of his own coat-tails effected a diversion. He dropped his victim and turned upon the new foe. Brignola fled; the new assailant made peace; and the bloodthirsty Blake resumed his place upon the bench.

Jeremiah Collins, of St. Louis, deliberately butchered his wife, several months ago. He was sentenced to be hung. Governor Brown has now, with misguided mercy, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Against this, Jeremiah stoutly protests. He says that he is 60 years of age, old enough to know what is best for him, and he would a deal rather be hung than go to prison. Notwithstanding these pleas, Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, has formally committed him to remain until he dies. As it takes one man all his time to keep him from committing suicide, his term will probably not be a long one. It is difficult to see why his protest cannot be regarded. The wishes of the aged should always be respected. If the venerable wife-killer desires to be hung, the most nerveless of our sentimental brethren can see no injustice in the State's obliging him with the loan of a hangman, a gallows, and a rope.

A Postmaster sends us a circular recently received by him, under the frank of a certain Congressman who lives not a thousand miles from Chicago. The circular is an advertisement of uniforms, capes, torches, cannons, etc., for sale or to hire to Grant and Wilson clubs. Its franking is in direct violation of law.

POLITICAL.

It is proposed to divide the scattering vote for Governor of Illinois between Sidney Breese, the Bourbon candidate, and Philo Carpenter, who heads the Anti Secret Society ticket.

—The Liberals having made their point in the organization of the Oregon Legislature, the election of United States Senator will be attempted to-morrow, with the chances apparently in favor of Corbett.

—The Buffalo *Express* (Grant) gives prominence to the estimate of a gentleman who, the editor says, is "a close observer and a shrewd calculator in such matters," and who, claiming the October elections for Grant, elects Grant by the following Electoral vote, 184 being necessary to a choice:

California	6	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Indiana	15	North Carolina	10
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Oregon	3
Maine	7	Pennsylvania	29
Massachusetts	13	Rhode Island	4
Michigan	11	South Carolina	7
Minnesota	5	Vermont	5
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	10
Total			209

But suppose the October States, or even one of them (Pennsylvania), should not vote for Grant?

—Zach Chandler has work to do at home. His man Bagley says they have "got to work like H—l" to carry Michigan.

—Administration newspapers are quoting Alexander H. Stephens to prove that the hundreds of millions stolen and wasted by Grant is no extravagance and no stealing at all.

—Thomas L. Jordan, many years a Republican member of the Pennsylvania Senate, has repudiated the Grant-Hartranft ticket, and now supports Greeley and Buckalew.

—The coming man for Senator from Nevada, if Grant carries the State, is John P. Jones, a wealthy San Francisco capitalist and mining operator, who is understood to have paid $250,000 for the proposed honor. Jones ran for Lieutenant Governor of California, on the Gorham ticket, in 1867, and has since gained a nominal residence up somewhere in the Comstock lode. Jim Nye and William Sharon being bought off the course by $100,000 each, it only remained to set up the drinks for the boys in the Republican primaries held throughout the State on the 12th inst., and the result we are informed, "is the most overwhelming primary decision ever given to a candidate in Nevada."

—Congressional nominations: Fourth Kentucky, Liberal, B. Read; Fifth Ohio, Republican, Samuel Lybrand; Thirteenth Missouri, Liberal, A. H. Buckner; Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Republican, Sobieski Ross; Fourth Tennessee, Republican, B. M. Tillman; Twenty-fifth New York, Liberal, William T. Graves, of Auburn.

—The two William Williamses, of the present Congress, are candidates for re-election,—the one by the Liberals of Buffalo, N. Y., and the other by the Republicans (at large) in Indiana; and "the one shall be taken and the other left."

—The Vermont Legislature meets on Wednesday, Oct. 2; and, of its 260 members, not more than 30 have had previous experience in legislation. There is, indeed, a singular absence of familiar names, a result of the new biennial and one-term system; and material for the Speakership is said to be "exceedingly small."

—The O'Conor Electoral ticket in Connecticut, contains the names of Democrats who have publicly declared for Grant; the notable names being General William B. Franklin, of Hartford; William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, and James S. Carew, of Norwich, a business partner of Senator Buckingham.

—Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, is an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Wisconsin District,—the vote of which, in the last election, was 6,624 Republican and 6,414 Democratic.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Grant) says:

> The example of the Hon. F. W. Horn has been followed by Captain John Stahl, of Manitowoc, who has heretofore been a strong Democrat. He sees Fred. Horn and goes him one better, for he comes square out for Grant.

Since Horn is to have the Grant votes for Congress in the Milwaukee District, the above is a hint that he ought himself to vote for Grant.

—President Grant is not fortunate in his relatives, which is, of course, not his fault,—though he might, we think, relegate some of them to less important positions.—*Waukegan Gazette* (Grant).

—The Grant party in Governor Curtin's district, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, have nominated Judge Sobieski Ross, of Potter County, for Congress.

—General Hartranft has not been as well known as he really deserved to be, because, like Grant, he is a silent man.—*Hartranft paper.*

—The press in all the Southern States is appealing to the absentees to return in time to vote in the approaching elections.

—Porter, the Virginia Congressman of the Richmond District, carpet-bagged into the Petersburg District and took the field against Stowell, because Senator Lewis wanted the Richmond District for his own son-in-law. It is natural, therefore, that the Senator should give his influence for Porter's election.

—Colonel Ward H. Lamon is announced in the Martinsburg *Statesman* as an independent candidate for Congress in the Second District of West Virginia.

—It is announced that the Government will go into winter quarters at Washington in a few days. The Government will be permanently located at Washington after the 4th of March next.

—"During Grant's Administration," says Scammon's newspaper, "we have had one continued round of successes." Yes, it cannot be denied that, in all its attempted frauds upon the people, the Administration has succeeded admirably.

—The sentiment expressed in the following extract from a speech by General Gordon, might be pondered with profit by the men who are striving so hard to keep up the old battle lines by assembling in a Soldiers' Convention:

> Something has been said about the plank in the platform about doing honor to the Federal soldiers. I, among others in the South, have been taunted with it in Georgia by some of my straight-out friends, who, if my recollection serves me right, were not very rebellious during the war. They say my blood must have curdled in my veins after consenting to support a candidate standing upon that platform, as I passed by the battle-fields of Virginia, where my comrades lay buried. Now I have got this to say about that: I am ready to honor any man who battles in any cause from a sense of duty. I am ready that the North should pile to the very clouds their monumental blocks of granite to their brave soldiers, and I claim that the higher they pile them the greater tribute they pay to the brave men who held them in check for four years. I utter a sentiment to-day which I would gladly utter in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and my speech I know would find an echo in the heart of Hancock and all true men who fought on the other side.

—On account of ill-health, Col. Blanton Duncan has retired from the Louisville *True Democrat*. The paper will be continued while it lives, by Will S. Hays, the poet.

—Captain Charles E. Kinsey, for some time at the head of the Stamp Department of the St. Louis Post-Office, has made all his political contributions (they are not assessments, like a little man; but there is a deficiency in his accounts of $1,264.

—Some fifteen or twenty Democratic newspapers in the State of Georgia are supporting O'Conor and Adams for President and Vice-President.—*Chicago Times.*

It grieves us to add, however, that having heard since the above was written that the Prairie du Chien *Courier* was supporting Julius Cæsar and Marc Antony, twelve of these papers immediately abandoned O'Conor and Adams and pledged their united efforts to Julius and Marc.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

PERSONAL.

Ole Bull will return in November to make a tour of the Southern States.

—Minnie Myrtle Miller has come East to lecture on "Joaquin."

—Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama, will receive $24,000 as his share of the prize money.

—The late Bishop Eastburn, of Boston, gave during ten years, more than $20,000 in aid of religious objects within his Diocese, and bequeathed his whole property, on the expiration of a trust in favor of his widow, to charities and organizations which in life he loved and fostered.

—A Cincinnati paper speaks of David Wilmot, of "Proviso" fame, as a supporter of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Wilmot died in March, 1868. His only surviving brother, Captain E. C. Wilmot, of Covington, Ky., is a Liberal Republican.

—The arrest of Edmond About at Saverne is, as the telegraph reports, a serious matter; but M. About has made it serious for himself. He might have retained, as an Alsatian, his French nationality; he might have disliked German rule and said so; he might have urged all his compatriots to remain French forever, and nobody would have harmed him. But he made himself a public character. He suffered demonstrations in his favor as a political leader. He delivered harangues intended to influence popular hatred against the Germans, and encouraged those who had made the option of remaining French to persist in their lawless course by remaining in the Germanized district. M. About has seemed to court the attention that has now been bestowed upon him.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

His Reply to the $10,000 Charge.

From the Congressional Globe, March 15, 1872.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. President, I ask the Secretary to read what I send to the Chair from a paper called the Hastings *Republican Banner*, published at Hastings, Michigan.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[Our Washington Letter.]
FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

"*More Investigation Wanted.*—Now that the Conkling amendment to the proposed sale of arms investigation has passed the Senate, requiring an investigation into the conduct of Senators, it will be opportune to have an explicit statement from Senator Trumbull regarding a contract of his with President Johnson, by which he appears to have violated the law and pocketed $10,000, just prior to giving his vote to save his Liberal friend from impeachment.

"Mr. Johnson employed Mr. Trumbull as counsel in the case of *ex parte* M'Cardle, and the State of Georgia against George G. Meade, and others, in the Supreme Court of the United States, agreeing to pay him a fee of $10,000 for his services in said case. Such a contract for services was a direct violation of the law by both the parties to the contract, the law of April 21, 1868, Section 2, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $3,000, for any member of Congress to enter into any such contract with any United States officer, and Section 5 of the same act, making it a misdemeanor for any officer to make such a contract.

"That such a contract was made there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the evidence of it can be found by any committee wishing to see it. It is not known that Mr. Trumbull rendered any positive or valuable service in those cases before the Court, but Mr. Johnson was a liberal paymaster, and did not hesitate on that account to pay over the money.

"It was paid as follows:

March 7, 1868	$1,000
April 6, 1868	2,000
April 25, 1868	7,000
Total	$10,000

"By referring to the dates it will be seen that those payments were made during the pendency of the impeachment trial, and all within about two months of the day the vote was taken on impeachment in the Senate.

"The country knows how Mr. Trumbull voted to acquit the man who had been so liberal toward him in the above contract.

"If the Senate of the United States is really desirous of ferreting out official misdemeanors, I submit that here is a good place to go to work. By the laws above cited, the Senator was guilty of a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is a fine of $3,000 and the voiding of the contract. It is a fine opportunity to unmask a hypocrite, punish a crime, and cover $10,000 into the Treasury.

"President Grant unites with all other good Republicans in a desire to see the most searching investigations into every species of fraud and corruption, and has shown his determination to exert all his official power to correct abuses and punish unfaithful officers. Let the Senators who seek to create the impression that the President is cognizant of any existing corruption, which is in his power to correct, show as clean a record as he is showing and the country will be content.

"But let not the investigation stop at any supposed improper acts of the Administration. Let the Senate purge itself at the same time of members who have been already guilty of frauds, speculations, or other illegal acts."

Mr. TRUMBULL. It will be observed, Mr. President, that this letter is dated the 22d of February last, and the paper containing it was sent to me some time ago. It is not my habit to make personal explanations or to notice newspaper articles, and, during a service of seventeen years in the Senate, I do not remember that I ever rose for such a purpose before; not that I have not during that time been often misrepresented, but I have left it time and subsequent events to correct the publications that I knew to be false. Malignity and falsehood may for a time mislead the public; but in the long run they will usually react upon their authors, and in the end an intelligent public will do justice to their public servants. In calling attention to the statement of the article I have sent to the desk, it is not my intention to depart from the habit of my life in regard to newspaper articles, and I only notice this because I am informed, on what I believe to be reliable authority, that its author is an officer of the Government, who was instigated to write it by a member of this body. Some weeks ago the Senator from Michigan who sits behind me (Mr. Chandler) offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire whether any United States Senator has received money under color of counsel fees, or otherwise, from the Treasury of the United States in violation of law, and to report the result of their inquiry as early as practicable.

I am informed that this resolution was aimed at me, and that the information on which the article which I have read was written was derived in part, at least, from the Senator from Michigan. I should like to know if my information is correct.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will you state that question more specifically?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I have been informed that the resolution which I have just read was aimed at me, and that the information or parts of it upon which the article I have caused to be read was based was derived from the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. CHANDLER. I certainly had the Senator in my mind's eye when I offered that resolution, having seen a bill made out by the Senator from Illinois charging $10,000 for his legal service in the McCardle case, if I remember aright; I have not a copy of it; and $3,000 of that money was paid by Mr. Stanton while he was Secretary of War, and the other $7,000 was paid by his successor, since deceased, General Rawlins. I certainly had the Senator in mind in offering the resolution; but, as for any letter having been written at my request, no such thing has been done.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Not at your request that the information or part of it upon which the letter is based was derived from the Senator.

Mr. CHANDLER. I cannot answer that question. I have no recollection of having given the information. The facts are as I stated; but whether I ever had any conversation with the correspondent I cannot answer. I have no recollection of it, however.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Well, Mr. President, if it should turn out upon a statement of the facts that Andrew Johnson was opposed to the reconstruction acts, the constitutionality of which was involved in the McCardle and other cases, that his Attorney General, Mr. Stanbery, refused to argue those cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that in consequence I was employed as counsel on the part of the Government, not by Andrew Johnson, but by General Grant and Mr. Stanton; that the McCardle case and the Georgia case, involving the gravest questions that were ever submitted to a Court, involving the peace possibly of the country, were argued at length in the Supreme Court, the main argument occupying several days, that the fees were paid by the Secretary of War, the amount being fixed by Mr. Stanton himself, and that the employment was in opposition to the wishes of President Johnson, what would be thought of the malice which could invent and publish such a statement as I have caused to be read at the desk? That the Senate may know, and that the country may know how and why I appeared in the case, I will ask the Secretary to read the letter which I send to the desk.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 8, 1868.

SIR: The case *ex parte* W. H. McCardle, appealed from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is believed may soon be called up. The Attorney General of the United States having expressed his intention not to appear in the case, this Department desires to engage your professional services for that object. The case is numbered three hundred and eighty, and a transcript of the record, together with a copy of the Attorney General's letter of the 31st ultimo on the subject to this Department, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Washington.

Mr. TRUMBULL. It will be observed, Mr. President, that this letter is dated on the 8th of January, 1868, and I presume it is recollected by all that the House of Representatives did not find articles of impeachment against President Johnson until the latter part of February in that year. It is a letter from General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*. I now ask to have read the letter of the Attorney General, a copy of which General Grant inclosed to me at the time he retained me.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1867.

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to case No. 380 on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States for this term, entitled *ex parte* McCardle.

It appears that McCardle was arrested by the military authorities in Mississippi for publishing certain articles in a newspaper of which he was the editor, alleged to be in violation of the Reconstruction acts. Being in military custody, a military commission was ordered to try him. He made application to the District Court of Mississippi for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was granted, a return made by the officer having him in custody, and a hearing had, and the decision of the District Judge was, that he should be remanded into the custody of the military authorities. From this decision McCardle has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Black, who appears as counsel for McCardle, yesterday made a motion before the Supreme Court to have the case advanced upon the docket in order to a speedy hearing. No action has yet been taken by the Court upon the motion.

I do not propose to appear in the case. As the matter appertains to your Department, I will suggest to you the propriety of employing counsel to represent the parties having McCardle in custody, so that the case may receive proper attention before the Supreme Court.

I have honor to be, very respectfully,
HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR *ad interim*.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I will now read a copy of my note in reply to General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, dated on the 11th of January, 1868.

General U. S. GRANT, *Secretary of War ad interim*:

SIR: Agreeable to your request, I will appear in behalf of the United States in the case of *ex parte* W. H. McCardle, now pending in the Supreme Court, but should desire to have other counsel associated with me, about which I will confer with you at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.

I subsequently, after General Grant went out of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and Mr. Stanton retook possession of the office, addressed the following letter, dated 23d of January, 1868, to Matt. H. Carpenter, Esq.:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of the record in the case of *ex parte* McCardle, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and set for argument the first Monday of March, and wish your assistance in the argument.

I was retained on behalf of the Government by General Grant, while Secretary of War *ad interim*. Judge Hughes is also with me, and I am authorized by General Grant and also Mr. Stanton to retain you.

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Please let me hear from you at once, and come on as soon as your convenience will permit, as the validity of the Reconstruction acts is to be determined by the decision. It is the most important case ever submitted to a Court. Yours very truly,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.
MATT. H. CARPENTER, Esq.

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WASHINGTON, March 2[illegible], 1868.

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EDWIN M. STANTON.
HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senate.

MR. TRUMBULL:—These papers show conclusively that I had no contract with Mr. Johnson in regard to these cases, that I was employed in the McCardle case originally by General Grant, now President of the United States, subsequently by Mr. Stanton in the Georgia case, and of course contradict absolutely the statement that Mr. Johnson employed me; and the whole country knows, I think, that Mr. Johnson entertained views entirely antagonistic to those that I was employed to sustain. He had vetoed the Reconstruction acts, and the bills had been passed over his vetoes.

Congress also gave its sanction to the employment of counsel by the Secretary of War. I read an act of Congress:

> Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases.
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> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ counsel for the defence of the General of the Army, Major General George H. Meade, and Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, provisional Governor of Georgia, and any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, or either of them, against any suit or proceeding in any court in relation to their official acts.

This resolution President Johnson refused to approve, and it became a law without his signature.

Congress also at another time during the year 1868 appropriated $50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of the Government, and appropriated several million dollars for the purpose of carrying out the Reconstruction acts, the bills having generally passed contrary to the wishes of the President, and without his approval. The law which passed in March, 1867, declared that—

> All expenses incurred by the several commanding Generals or by virtue of orders issued or appointments made by them under and by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

It was under the Reconstruction acts establishing military governments in the South that McCardle was arrested and tried by a military commission; and at various times Congress appropriated large sums of money to defend officers charged with the execution of those acts. The suits, both the McCardle case and the Georgia case, were against officers appointed under the Reconstruction acts and against the General of the Army, and are the very suits alluded to in the laws which I have read.

So you will see, Mr. President, that so far from having been employed by Mr. Johnson in the McCardle or the Georgia case, and to defend the Reconstruction acts, I was employed by persons in favor of those acts to which he was opposed, and which he desired to have set aside.

The statement of this letter writer is "the law of April 21, 1868"—it is printed, but I presume it means 1868—"section two, making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $2,000 for any member of Congress to enter into any such contract with any United States officer, and section five of the same act, making it a misdemeanor for any officer to make such a contract."

You will see not only that I am charged with having subjected myself to a fine for being employed, but also that the officer employing me, General Grant, as it turns out, was guilty of a misdemeanor in making the employment. There is no such law as is stated, applicable to the employment of counsel. The act referred to applies to contracts made with the Government, and requires that in the making of contracts a clause shall be inserted that no member of Congress is interested in them, such as contracts for carrying the mails, and other contracts for supplies, etc., made by the different Departments, and has no application to the employment of counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States, and if it had, it would be superseded by subsequent laws which have been passed in reference to the subject. There is a law, passed some years ago, which prohibits a member of Congress from practising in the Court of Claims, and there is also another statute which prohibits a member of Congress practising in behalf of any claim against the Government of the United States, before the Departments, but there is an express exception in the statute authorizing him to practise in the judicial tribunals, and any member of Congress is at liberty to practice in the Courts of the United States either for or against the Government. So that there is no such statute as is referred to by this writer, applicable to a case of this kind.

But, Mr. President, if there was such a statute having application to the employment of counsel, which was not repealed, it would clearly apply to General Grant and not to Mr. Johnson, because it was General Grant and not Mr. Johnson who employed me. Let not the instigators of these calumnies squirm from the position in which they have placed themselves. It is alleged to be a fine opportunity to unmask a hypocrite and punish crime. Let the instigators of these slanders institute their proceedings against General Grant, who, they say, unites with all other good Republicans to punish unfaithful officers. Will they do it? If it would have been a crime in President Johnson to employ me, it was a crime in General Grant to employ me. No, sir, they will not do it; and the slimy snake, startled by approaching footsteps, will not crawl to his hole quicker than the author of this article when it is ascertained that the employment was by General Grant, and not by President Johnson; and when I say the author of this article, I do not mean the person signing the name "C. M.," who writes it, but I mean the instigator and prompter.

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And yet it seems there is in the employ of this Government and under pay a person preparing letters to be sent out to the country calumniating those who do not happen to agree with perhaps the influence which keeps him in office. How much reliance do local papers, to whom these letters may be sent that they may be copied elsewhere, place on their correspondents, "our Washington correspondent," as it is called, they will be able to determine after the exposure which I have now made. Do you suppose that this writer will correct in his next letter these falsehoods? Do you suppose the papers that have copied and commented upon it will correct their calumnies? More likely they will invent others to send out to the country.

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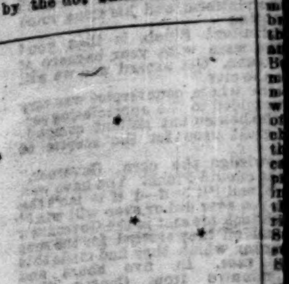
SATURN.

Position of Old Chronos—Physical Constitution—Is He Habitable?

A Live Astronomical Society.

Saturn is now a very interesting object in the evening sky. He is on the meridian this evening at 51 minutes past 6 ... is then about 25½° above the horizon. He will South nearly 4 minutes earlier on each succeeding day. ... among the fixed stars is now the ... part of the constellation Sagittarius ... principal stars in which group ... in the following diagram; ... the well known rhomboid ... (as it is sometimes called) ... The place of the planet is ... by the dot surrounded by a



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... is now about 909,000,000 of miles ... earth, or nearly ten times the distance of the earth from the sun. Even at ... distance he appears as a star ... magnitude, his apparent diameter ... 16 seconds of arc, or one hundred ... part the average angular diameter of the sun; while the longer axis of ... ring system subtends an angle of ... Evidently he must be a much ... globe than our little world ... 8,000 miles in diameter.

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dated 22d of January, 1868, to Matt. H. Carpenter, Esq.:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

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A Live Astronomical Society.

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[illegible] dismiss the constellation with the [illegible] that it is one of the very few [illegible] an arrangement of stars giving [illegible] that resembles the figure [illegible] it is named. It requires no [illegible] of the imagination to see a bow, [illegible] most prominent stars on the [illegible] of the group; and the arrow, the [illegible] flies in the star west from the [illegible] corner of the rhomboid.

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[illegible] opera glass will enable the observer [illegible] the planet is irregular in shape, [illegible] double handle (ansæ) which [illegible] perplexed the earlier telescopic explorers [illegible] the true character of the phenomenon [illegible] was announced in 1655 by Huygens. A telescope of moderate power, focussed, will dissect the rings out [illegible] body of the planet; but a large [illegible] is required to show the ring as [illegible], and to bring all the satellites [illegible] view. There is no more beautiful [illegible] the heavens; the only objection to [illegible] is that it is apt to make the [illegible] dissatisfied with his instrument. [illegible] but telescope shows glimpses of [illegible] feature which is provokingly indistinct, and makes the gazer wish for "just [illegible] more power" to peer into the mystery [illegible] only half opened up to his vision. [illegible] is much more favorably situated for telescopic observation this year [illegible] will be for several years to come; [illegible] this reason: Twice in the course of [illegible] cycle of revolution (29½ years) the [illegible] of the rings is directed towards the [illegible] and we only see a thin line of, perhaps [illegible] miles in thickness. The plane of [illegible] is now inclined 24½ degrees from the [illegible] the centre of the earth and making the rings appear about [illegible] as long as broad 436 and 16 seconds of [illegible] The angle has been slowly decreasing [illegible] years past. The low meridian altitude [illegible] the planet, his present declination [illegible] degrees south, renders it difficult [illegible] view him satisfactorily in the Northern [illegible]. But the observatories of Melbourne, in Australia (Mr. Stone) and the [illegible] recently established in the Argentine [illegible] Confederation (Dr. B. A. Gould), are well [illegible] for the purpose; and it is much to [illegible] desired that they will improve the opportunity to study out solutions to [illegible] still vexed problems presented to [illegible] this sub-family of worlds.

[illegible] ancients knew nothing of the wonders of Saturn, or of his numerous satellites, [illegible] each of them a respectably-sized [illegible]. They had no telescopes. But to [illegible] Saturn was an object of deep study, [illegible] their mythologies contained many an [illegible] to his place, and supposed functions, [illegible] a grand system of the Universe. Every [illegible] knows that the fable of Saturn devouring his children was but an emblematic [illegible] saying that one year, or cycle, passes [illegible] existence as another comes in; and [illegible] is swallowed up in eternity. But an [illegible] interesting fact is couched in the [illegible] name by which he was known to the [illegible]. They called him *Chronos*, or time; [illegible] they did so has never yet been explained [illegible] further than by stating [illegible] that he was the most distant, [illegible] and therefore, the slowest [illegible] of the planetary bodies known to [illegible]. But if we remember that he [illegible] one revolution in nearly 29 1-2 years, [illegible] that the moon's apparent revolution occupies almost exactly 29 1-2 days, we shall [illegible] that the moon and Saturn furnished a [illegible] example, and perhaps suggested the [illegible] of the comparison, which occurs in the [illegible] Testament prophecies, and in other ancient literature, of A YEAR FOR A DAY. [illegible] thus Saturn was preeminently fitted to [illegible] regarded as the real chronos,—the time [illegible] of the heavens. This relative rate [illegible] is the only existent parallel to that [illegible] furnished by the rotation of the earth on her [illegible] as compared with her period of revolution around the sun.

[illegible] the ancients were unable to measure [illegible] the bulk of Saturn; still less could they [illegible] weigh him in the balance of celestial dynamics [illegible] and tell that, bulk for bulk, he is only [illegible] or contains less than one-[illegible] matter as the earth. That [illegible] globe of water, of the same size as [illegible] would contain about one and a half [illegible] as much matter as the planet. And [illegible] this is remarkable as being the *least* dense [illegible] of the principal members of the solar [illegible] family—as Mercury contains the most matter in proportion to bulk. The apparent [illegible] sluggishness of the planet doubtless suggested [illegible] to the ancients the propriety of [illegible] making him ruler of inelastic lead, when [illegible] they named the metals known to them [illegible] after the sun, moon, and stars. But, in [illegible] regard to specific gravity, he should [illegible] have been identified with some one of [illegible] the lighter metals, as sodium, [illegible] potassium,—only that these were undiscovered at the time when the technology [illegible] of chemistry was little less than a mere [illegible] list of astronomical symbolisms.

[illegible] our earth, we find that density increases with the pressure, and this appears [illegible] to be a universal rule, deducible from the [illegible] law of attraction of gravitation, which governs all matter. Hence there can be no [illegible] doubt that the density of the matter near the [illegible] surface of Saturn is very much less than the [illegible] average density; it must be at least as [illegible] much lighter than our cork, as cork is lighter than lead. But it is almost impossible to [illegible] conceive that matter so much attenuated [illegible] could exist in the solid state usually ascribed to Saturn. The planet may have a solid [illegible] nucleus, though that is scarcely probable; [illegible] but the greater part of his bulk must be [illegible] fluid or gaseous.

The enormous distance of Saturn—never [illegible] less than 800,000,000 miles—renders it impossible to scrutinize him closely enough, even [illegible] through the best telescopes, to obtain direct evidence in regard to this point. But [illegible] we can use Jupiter as a fulcrum on which to [illegible] rest our reasoning lever; in much the same [illegible] way that we can make Venus tell the tale [illegible] of the sun's distance from the Earth. Jupiter has an average density nearly twice as [illegible] great as that of Saturn; but his volume being also nearly twice as great, it is probable [illegible] that the densities at the surfaces of the two [illegible] bodies are very nearly equal. The giant [illegible] planet of the system is sometimes but little [illegible] more than 400,000,000 of miles away from us, [illegible] permitting us to distinctly see objects of 100 [illegible] miles diameter on his surface, under favorable conditions. Astronomers have long [illegible] since observed swift changing spots [illegible] and belts on the surface of Jupiter, which [illegible] the reasonings of the past few years have [illegible] proven, almost beyond a doubt, to be evidences of storms and convulsions analogous [illegible] to those occurring in our fluid sun. The [illegible] spectroscope lends its aid, and shows [illegible] that what we see of Jupiter is gaseous matter, heavily charged with vapor; and the [illegible] photometer tells us that the light we receive from Jupiter is at least as great as [illegible] that which would be reflected by an equal [illegible] surface of white paper at the same distance. [illegible] The last consideration leads us to infer that [illegible] Jupiter emits heat, and some small portion [illegible] of light for the use of his satellites; and the [illegible] analogies of nebular condensation seem to [illegible] warrant the belief that at no very distant [illegible] period in the past, Jupiter was a genuine [illegible] sun to the satellites that circle around him. [illegible] So far as increased distance enables us to [illegible] decipher them out, we find evidences of conditions very similar to these in the planet [illegible] Saturn. We see the spots, and the belts, [illegible] with the same general features of arrangement with reference to the planet's equator, [illegible] though we cannot minutely note their changes of form and position. We can scarcely resist the inference that Saturn, too, was, not long since, a sun to his family of moons, and that he has not yet cooled down to the condition that renders possible the existence on his surface of any forms of life that are now found on the earth, or that have left traces of former existence to be revealed by the tap of the geologist's hammer. If we can carry ourselves back, in imagination, to the era when the seething fluid mass of the earth was just beginning to crust over, surrounded by a dense atmosphere which held in suspension all the vapor that subsequently condensed to form the waters of the ocean, and all the carbon that was afterward transmuted into our coal measures, and that forms the basis of our vegetation of to-day, we shall probably obtain a close approximation to the condition of the Saturn of the present. We need scarcely waste time in speculating, as so many writers have done, on the magnificent aspect presented by the rings and moons, to an inhabitant of Saturn. By the time he is a habitable globe those conditions may have changed so radically as to render a present description useless to the readers of that far distant epoch.

Indeed, the observations of the past few years show that the ring system of Saturn is undergoing a change, that may ere long result in its entire disintegration. It is usually described as consisting of a dark ring 8,700 miles broad, with an interval of 9,700 miles between it and the planet; then a bright ring with a breadth of 17,600 miles, then an interval of 1,700 miles, and lastly an outer ring of 9,600 miles in breadth. But it is now generally thought by astronomers that the rings are made up of an immense number of little bodies; each of which is a satellite, and moves in an orbit of its own. This gives rise to a constant change in position and form; and the numerous collisions that occur must cause a loss of force which will ultimately precipitate them all upon the planet. The interior portions now appear to be nearer than a few years ago; and the inner dark ring has changed so much that the eminent Struve thinks it must have fallen to the surface, and become a portion of the mass of Saturn.

All this, and much more, might be said about what appears to the naked eye as little more than a mere speck of light, subtending no greater an angle at the eye than would be formed by lines drawn from the two shoulders of a man four miles distant. Surely a science which can lead to such wonderful revelations as these, is worthy of more substantial encouragement than is accorded to it in our midst. Men can assemble daily to discuss the price of corn, and meet frequently to secure visits from mortal "stars," and to talk over even less important matters than that; but they cannot find time even to think of the wonders of the heavens. With such amazing discoveries as have been made within the past few years, and such a wide field yet open for exploration; with so many strong suggestions of new truth that only needs a little patient working out to enrich the world by adding to its wealth of knowledge, *which gives power*, we have not had a meeting of our local Astronomical Society for several years, and our noble Observatory is neglected, except when treated as a free peep show.

We ought to have a live Astronomical Society in the metropolis of the West; one that will give its active co-operation in the work of exploration, and meet regularly to discuss results. There is plenty of material for interesting report and conversation once a month. But in order to that we want either a new society; or, better still, an extensive infusion of new blood into the old one. The suggestion is open for acceptance. Who will respond?

E. COLBERT.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

THE TRIBUNE is requested to draw the attention of parties interested, to the condemnation causes added to the condemnation calendar of Judge Booth's Court, on Saturday, the hearing of which calendar commences to-day. In this connection it should be stated that the cases reported in the record, on Monday last, in Judge Roger's Court, as continued until to-day, have been transferred to Judge Booth's Court, and are among those included in the calendar referred to.

—Policy-holders who have suffered losses, and not yet commenced operations against the delinquent companies, should look into their contracts. Almost every policy contract in the country provides that suit must be brought within a year from the date of loss. Hence the large number of actions entered lately, more of which are recorded in to-day's issue.

—J. L. Whittier, Esq., editor of *Bench and Bar*, returned from Pike County, Ill., on Saturday morning.

—In the Superior Court, the last day of service for the October term will be Friday next.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

Petition of C. H. Roberts, agent for the Cleveland Paper Company in re Pettibone & Flynn. Debt, $717. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

31,878. Whittemore v. Ferguson. Motion for a new trial denied. Judgment. Appeal by defendant. Bond, $1,000, and cross bill in 60 days.

1,649. Hausen v. Werdel. Motion for a new trial denied. Judgment. Appeal by defendants. Bond, $350, and cross bill in 20 days.

2,292. Kreuzer v. Wusterlath. Motion of plaintiff for rule on defendant to file new appeal bond by 28th inst., or appeal to be dismissed with costs, with procedendo.

2,240. Greenbaum v. Henshaw. Demurrer to special plea overruled, and leave to reply.

1,475. Schnikamp v. Schroeder. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,623. West River National Bank v. Willard. Motion for new trial denied. Judgment. Bond, $1,000, and cross bill in 20 days.

1,431. Goetz v. Fuerstenberg. Motion for new trial denied. Judgment. Bond, $300, and cross bill in 20 days.

2,198. Seeburger v. Schull. Default. Judgment $447.70.

2,854. Wellacott v. Baer et al. Hearing on petition and answer, and decree.

1,809. Pollard v. James. Motion of defendant for leave to amend bill of particulars of set-off instanter.

1,454. Wilson v. Armour. Motion to set aside. Dismissal denied.

(Call for to-day, 98 to 119, inclusive, except 99, 101, and 108.)

JUDGE JAMESON.

1,801. Sheehan v. Michigan Central Railroad Co. Motion for new trial by defendant overruled, and judgment on verdict.

2,159. Gyles v. Kubitschky. Motion for a new trial by defendant. Motion in arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment on verdict. Exceptions. Motion of plaintiff for leave to file additional record *nunc pro tunc* as of Dec. 14, 1871, and exceptions. Appeal bond of $600, and bill of exceptions in 20 days.

1,394. Clark v. Stevens. Demurrer to plea filed May 27, 1872, of *puis darrein*. Continuance sustained, and leave to amend, and demurrer and amended plea sustained. Demurrer to third plea, filed April 20, 1872, sustained, said order to be entered *nunc pro tunc* as of May 14, 1872.

(Call for to-day—93 to 120, except 99, 103, 104, 107, 109, 112, 113, and 114.)

814. Monroe v. Monroe. On motion of complainant, rule on defendant to answer instanter. Default, want of answer, and reference to Scott.

688. Allen v. Allen. Proof of publication. Default and reference to Scott.

534. Perry v. Perry. Demurrer to bill sustained, and leave to amend in ten days.

309. Hugissia v. Williams. Hearing in open Court, and decree referring to Magruder to state amount due.

887. Cloys v. Cloys. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

797. Allen v. Allen. Defendant, Allen, confessing to violation of decree. Ordered, that if the defendant, Allen, shall pay costs by Tuesday, attachment be discharged.

81. Poole v. Porter. Appeal of defendant, W. V. Johnston, entered in writing. Per se service waived. Rule on defendant to answer instanter. Default. Want of answer.

83. Russel v. Kerr. Hearing in open Court, and a decree appointing Commissioners to assign dower.

NEW SUITS.

40,114. Nellie Hanson v. Charles E. Brown. Trespass, $10,000. Magee v. Oleson, attorneys.

40,115. Warren, Felix & Blair v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys.

40,116. Robert Greenhalgh v. Ellen Greenhalgh. Divorce. Desertion.

40,117. Ellen Kyle v. Lewis A. Kyle. Divorce. Lewd and dissolute habits, and adultery, with parties unknown.

40,118. Mary C. Walling v. Wilcox B. Walling. Divorce. Cruelty.

40,119. Chauncy M. Sprague v. Esther A. Sprague. Divorce. Adultery and cruelty. Petitioner alleges that the respondent has "on divers days beaten, struck, pinched choked and kicked him, and attempted to shoot and poison him."

40,120. Bertha L. Pierce v. George L. Pierce. Divorce. Cruelty.

40,122. Charles v. Caroline Phillips. Divorce. Desertion.

40,123. Matilda H. Pike v. Geo. W. Pike. Divorce. Cruelty.

40,124. City v. Lewis Bartels and J. H. Burns. Appeal from Justice Kaufman.

40,125. Wheelock v. Corning. Assumpsit $600. Joseph Wright.

40,126. Helena Smith v. Charles E. Brown. Trespass, $10,000. Magee & Oleson, attorneys.

40,127. Vallette v. Bennett. Ejectment, $1,000.

40,128. Ellis, E. D. v. Richard Chester. Assumpsit, $1,000 and Narr. J. H. Fairchild, attorney.

40,129. Fuller et al. v. Watters et al. Assumpsit, $400. Richard Noble attorneys.

40,130. Baygan et al. v. Kline. Assumpsit, $1,100. Same attorneys.

40,131. Whitney et al. v. Clark. Assumpsit, $400. Same attorneys.

40,132. Parkhurst v. Grubb. Assumpsit, $300. Same attorneys.

40,133. Miller, for use of Dietrich v. Garfield City Insurance Co. Assumpsit $5,000. Wm. H. Sisson, attorney.

40,134. Gaylord, for use of Dietrich v. same. Covenant broken, $1,000. Same attorney.

40,135. Orage, for use of Dietrich v. Knickerbocker Insurance Co. Assumpsit, $1,500. Same attorney.

40,136. Voelling, for use of Dietrich v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorney.

40,137. Hess, for use of Dietrich v. same. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorney.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

28. Reinl v. Kraus. Verdict by jury for plaintiff v. Frank W. Kraus only. Damages, $1,260. Motion by defendant for new trial.

1,481. Eden v. Weber. On motion of plaintiff and affidavit filed, ten days to file Narr.

1,584. Dunning v. Hepworth. Time to file bond extended till to-day.

1,023. Tonge v. Rowland. Leave to plaintiff to amend Narr.

1,177. Corrigan v. O'Keefe. John Waldron justice in open Court.

1,189. Bennett v. Parsham. Rule on defendants to justify bail by Wednesday, 25th inst.

1,603. Grace v. Duane. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss appeal for want of affidavit of merits.

G. N. 3,314. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. Hurd. Placed on calendar of condemnation cases for Monday next.

3,347. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Hurd. Same order.

165. Humphreville v. Weatherbee. Jury waived and submitted to Court for trial. Court finds for plaintiff. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on finding. Judgment also against garnishee, Geo. Gilbert and Joseph Regan, [illegible].

1,097. Richards v. Schuneman. Motion of plaintiff to strike for want of affidavit of merits.

1,363. Quincy v. Born. Five days to plead.

841. Miller v. Lincoln. Dismissed as plaintiff's costs by stipulation.

(No call for Monday, the Court commencing the hearing of condemnation cases.)

CONDEMNATION CALENDAR—JUDGE BOOTH.

1. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Sophia Patterson et al. G. N. 3,367. Cal. N. 568. J. N. 1,484. Date of filing petition July 22, 1872.

2. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. John Mcauley et al. G. N. 3,869. C. N. 380. T. N. 364. Petition filed July 13, 1872.

3. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company v. William Hunt et al. G. N. 3,497. T. N. 1,760. (Not in calendar.) Petition filed Aug. 8, 1872.

4. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. James Hacket et al. G. N. 3,492. Cal. No. —. T. N. 1,764. Petition filed Aug. 8, 1872.

5. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Chester Dickinson et al. G. N. 3,617. C. N. 867. T. N. 1,930. Petition filed Aug. 27, 1872.

6. Same v. John F. Eberhard et al. G. N. 3,731. C. N. 897. T. N. 1,969. Petition filed Sept. 2, 1872.

G. N. 3,315. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. Burd.

G. N. 3,647. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company v. Hurd.

JUDGE ROGERS.

G. 1,721. In the matter of the West Park Commissioners. Assessment roll confirmed.

(Call for to-day—62, 65 to 74 except 70. Also 29, 33, 35, 36, 40, 54, 56, 57, and 59.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

861. Portner et al. v. Johnson et al. Time to answer, plead, or demur extended further five days.

B. R. 7. McGovern et al. v. Lewis et al. Proof of publication v. all defendants and default. Petition taken pro confesso, and reference to Chase to take proofs and report.

289. Loring v. Manton et al. Reference to Lawrence to take proofs and report.

NEW SUITS.

3,962. Wilke v. Pretzel. Appeal from Justice Eberhart.

3,963. City v. Ed. Lyons and Thos. Smith. Appeal from Justice Scully.

3,964. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company v. John Gray. Petition for right of way. B. C. Cook, attorney.

3,965. Noyes v. Manning. Detinue. Affidavit for capias. Action for the recovery of personal jewels valued at $1,300. George Spalding, attorney.

3,966. C. L. Rice, T. S. Kirkwood, and W. A. Dunklee v. J. G. Bassen and C. S. Bates. Replevin. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys.

3,967. Anderson v. Shay. Case, $3,000. T. M. Manning.

3,968. Enright v. Buckley et al. Appeal from Justice Hinsdale.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

186. Wm. Ryan; 188. George Armour; 189. Same; 190. John Hildernes, Frank Franks, and John Connell; 191. John Johnson; 192. George Johnson; 193. John Jordon, Moses Welch, Ted Casey; 194. Same; 195. Wm. Corryan, Jas. McDonell, R. Barron, and Thos. Nolan; 170. Frank Fletcher.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

Robert Clarke plead guilty to larceny of several bolts of cloth belonging to A. Eine, Canal street. Remanded.

John Davis was tried by a jury for the larceny of a watch from George Goechen. Verdict, 1 year and 6 months in the Penitentiary.

Charles Davis, larceny of clothing and jewelry from Augustus Green. Verdict, 4 years in the Penitentiary.

John Dupont, larceny of $3 from the person of James Moore. Verdict, 6 months in the House of Correction.

John Dunn, petty larceny, James Powell, same; Thomas Dugan and Jas. Kelly, boys, petty larceny, plead guilty and sentence was suspended.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SATURDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, Judge McAllister being the only Justice absent. The day's business was as follows:

NEW MOTIONS.

118. Submitted by appellee on briefs and abstracts filed.

119. Same order.

174. Motion made to set aside default.

157. In this case a motion was filed on the 12th inst., by the appellant, for additional time to file abstracts, and an affidavit was filed in support of that motion. Counsel for the appellee now file counter affidavits and certificates from Circuit Clerk of Kankakee County, and move the Court to overrule the appellant's motion, and also move for an affirmance of the judgment.

434. John W. Dempsey v. John Lamb et al. Appeal from Mercer County. On motion of appellee's counsel, appeal was dismissed, with 10 per cent damages.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119. Taken on call.

104. Continued.

105. Motion for continuance made Sept. 19 not yet decided.

103. Argued by Robert Hervey for appellee, and taken on call. This was the case of Honora Sweeny, administratrix, etc., v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in a suit for damages sustained by the killing of her husband. The case was first tried before Judge Porter, of the Superior Court, of Chicago, and a verdict for $2,500 was rendered. On an appeal, it was reversed and remanded. It next appeared before Judge Gary, and the jury then returned a verdict for $10,000. This verdict was set aside, and a new trial awarded. On the third trial again, before Judge Gary, the Court instructed the jury so that a verdict was found for the defendant in that court. The plaintiff appealed from the decision, chiefly on the basis of the instruction of the Court.

111. This case stands on a rule to show cause why it should not be dismissed, which rule expires on Tuesday next.

117. Placed at the foot of the docket by special order.

120. This case stands on an order allowing until the 30th inst. to file briefs and abstracts.

The Rafferty murder case came up, as you will observe by my report of yesterday. Mr. Small made an application for a *supersedeas* in this case last night. He furnished the bill of exceptions and a written brief to the Court. From what I can learn I think the decision of the Court will be announced on Monday morning.

The call of the docket will be from No. 121 to 140, inclusive.

The Court stands adjourned until 2 o'clock of that day.

SUBURBAN LEGISLATION.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees—The Boulevard System to be Extended—Redistricting of the Town—The Water-Works, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees met on Saturday. Bills were audited and ordered to be paid: To Northwestern Gas Pipe Company, $1,336.83; John M'Caffrey, on road contracts, $4,703.63; Charles Creighton, on road contracts, $1,219.13; Beattie & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer, $5,408.39; Police pay roll, to August, $563.04; twenty-four pay-rolls for improvements, $1,961.70. Total, $15,440.74.

Not content with the South Parks and the Boulevard extensions south, on Stony Island avenue to Lake Calumet, and on South Park avenue to Ninety-fifth street, the people of Hyde Park seem intent on extending the system all over the town. On the petition of Gregory and others, representing all the owners on the line, an ordinance was adopted to widen Eighty-seventh street to 200 feet, (five and one-half miles) from Lake Michigan to State street, with the agreement that the town of Lake will extend the same west to Halsted street. E. G. Clark, Michael Doyle, and Charles Creighton were appointed Commissioners to estimate the cost.

On petition of residents north of Forty-seventh street, the town was redistricted as follows:

First District—Between Forty-third and Seventy-ninth streets. Voting place, the village hall. H. R. Stebbins, Joseph H. Gray, and Winchester Hall, Election Inspectors.

Second District—North of Forty-third street. Voting place, the school house on the corner of Union avenue and Cottage Grove avenue. Geo. H. Miller, L. G. Fisher, and Frederick Dickinson, Inspectors.

Third District.—East of Stony Island avenue, and south of Seventy-ninth street. Voting place, school house at Ainsworth. Michael Doyle, Joseph Reese, and David McDole, Inspectors.

Fourth District.—All west of Stony Island avenue and south of Seventy-ninth street. Voting place, Garrett Vanderyde's store, in Holland settlement. Hiram Van der Bett, Cornelius Kuyper, and Garrett De Long Inspectors.

The special assessment for sidewalks on Indiana avenue, $2,000, adopted Oct. 7, 1871, was rescinded.

The drain proposed on State street, from Seventy-first to Eighty-seventh street, was referred to the surveyors for map and profile.

The Superintendent was ordered to open Langley avenue through Block 2, Saltonstall & Russell's subdivision.

The Superintendent reported Hyde Park avenue extension in a state of siege, and that bloody opposition was threatened on a street that had been opened and improved for years. It was ordered that a careful survey be made; the stakes be set on the old lines, and the Superintendent to take with him a sufficient police force, and open the street. He also reported Section 30 drain outlet as stopped up by a bar, requiring an extension of pier of about thirty feet to keep it open. Referred to Committee on Drainage, with power to act.

The subject of flagmen at railroad crossings, and of construction of roads across railroad tracks, were referred to R. S. Thompson, Esq., to prepare ordinances on the subject in accordance with the new charter.

The circular regarding Pratt's Steam Pumps was referred to the Board of Water Commissioners.

By request of H. B. Bogue, Esq., President of the Hyde Park Water Commissioners, it was resolved to adjourn to Saturday next, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and that the report of said Commissioners shall be the special order for 4 o'clock p. m. on that day.

Freight Notice.

Shippers of freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and intermediate points south will be pleased to learn that the original "Green Line," via Michigan Central R. R., Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western R. R., Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R., is again open for business. Freight can now be delivered for shipment by this line at the Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, and further information concerning the line can be obtained by applying to T. H. STEWART, Agent, No. 91 Market street.

Fine Arts.

The grand exhibition of oil paintings, from the art gallery of D. Gale, Philadelphia, now on exhibition and sale at auction, will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at No. 368 West Madison street. All lovers of fine arts would do well to attend the sale, as all are to be sold regardless of cost. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The Sal del Rey, or the great Salt Lake of Texas, is an immense bed of salt, about five miles in circumference. The *Texas Land Register* says the salt is formed naturally, and has only to be shovelled up and taken to market. The income derived from this natural salt manufactory is reported to be only $30,000 annually; but it is said that the Mexican Government formerly collected a revenue of $400,000 of taxes on the product of the lake.

CHICAGO'S HORSES.

Useful Facts and Statistics—25,000 Horses, Worth $200 Each, in This City.

Six Thousand New Animals Required Every Year to Keep Up the Supply.

Average Durability of Horses—The Prices Paid—Gentlemen's Roadsters—How to Improve Our Stock.

There are probably twenty-five thousand horses employed in and about Chicago in various departments of service, from the high-bred racer down to the merest "plug" that painfully drags the peddler's cart from door to door. These horses, as a whole, represent an enormous value. Striking a medium between the highest and the lowest grades, and taking into account the fact that the latter greatly outnumber the former, and it may be approximately estimated that the average value of the animals is $200 each. This is a low figure, but it cannot be far out of the way when it is borne in mind that the lower grades of work horses are extremely cheap—indeed, are almost a drug in the market. It is thought that the vast amount of work required to be done in clearing away the *debris* and hauling building materials after the great fire would have the effect of raising the market value of horseflesh, but the result failed to justify the expectation. Scarcely had the ruins grown cold before

A PERFECT TORRENT OF TEAMS

poured into the city from all directions and distances, many of them being driven or shipped 300 miles in order to obtain work in Chicago. Every span that could be spared from the farm was sent; the half-occupied teamsters in the smaller cities and towns struck a bee line for the burnt out city, and the consequence was that in the fall and winter of 1871 the supply was far greater than the demand; wages were low, work was not easy to obtain, feed for the animals and board for the drivers were high, and the horse market suffered a marked decline. It was not an uncommon thing for a sound, serviceable pair of work horses, with harness and wagon, to be sold for $250 cash, and purchasers scarce at that. The advent of spring, and the return of a large number of teams to farm work, improved matters somewhat, although at no time has there been anything like a scarcity of teams.

THE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND HORSES

owned and used in Chicago and its suburban belongings, may be divided up as follows: Street railways, 3,000; omnibuses, 1,000; livery stables, independent of boarders, 700; heavy trucks, 300; express company and wholesale delivery wagons, 1,600; lumber work in the city and in the pineries, 1,000; while the balance must be classed as miscellaneous, including the gentlemen's driving horses, carriage teams, single express wagons, and drays, baker, milk, and other peddling wagons, and the common brick and sand teams used in rebuilding the city, and other kinds of work not here enumerated. The miscellaneous class is the most difficult to estimate numerically, being many times larger than all the others combined. Of the total supply, it is safe to say that Illinois furnishes 70 per cent; Iowa, 10 per cent; Indiana, 10 per cent; while Missouri and Wisconsin contribute the balance, except a few high priced horses from Kentucky. Moreover, Chicago annually purchases, and ships to the East, about five thousand horses. At the present rate of employment,

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF HORSEFLESH

in this city, amounts to about five thousand head per year, which, with the increase proportional with the population, places at about six thousand the number required to keep up our supply. The duration of horse service and existence varies greatly, and is, of course, governed by the kind and quantity of work, amount of feed and care, etc. The average service of the street-car horse is about four years; of the omnibus horse, three years; of the livery horse, from three to four years, and so on. It is believed that horses in Chicago generally look better and wear longer than those in any other large city where the same amount of labor is performed, the reason for this being found in the abundance and cheapness of feed, good water, healthy, hearty climate for horses raised in this latitude, and quality, as being in use a great, the large amount of wooden block pavement, which, in the heavier grades of work, saves an infinite amount of strain and wear and tear. If our horses were loaded as lightly as they are in other cities, the difference in appearance and length of life and service would be still more decidedly in our favor, but the level, smoothly paved streets offer a temptation too strong to be resisted by the greedy teamsters, who pile on enormous loads simply because the horses can draw it, and the result is that the term of usefulness of many an ambitious worker is greatly shortened. In the end the car drivers' system of loading proves to be a losing operation to the end. Some of the horses are not killed outright by this brutal overburdening, but are merely lamed and half broken down, are usually sold back to the farmers for little or nothing, and serve out the remainder of their days in country work.

THE PRICES PAID FOR CHICAGO HORSES

cover a wide range, and are determined by age, size, build, action, speed, condition, etc. For street car work, the medium sized, compactly built horse, weighing about 1,000 pounds, is most in demand. He need not be able to trot faster than 7 or 8 miles an hour, but must be strong enough to pull a fearfully loaded car at an average of six miles per hour including stoppages. Eight years is the age preferred, and $160 is the average price, though for the larger and stronger horses required for the one-horse cars on the South Side, $160 or more may be readily obtained. The South Side Company, last winter, lost eighty fine horses brought from Missouri the cold lake winds being fatal to horses raised in the southern climate. The North Division lines have the best looking stock, because the work is lighter and better systematized. For the omnibus work a common horse, the average price is $140. Mr. Wadsworth, of the Madison street line, goes as high as $150 and $160, and of course has better stock. The horses used on Parmelee's railroad omnibus line are a much better quality still, being about 7 years old as a rule, and worth $200 each and upwards. The fancy truck horses used by the Express Companies and by Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., and others range in price from $225 to $300 each, as high as $350 being now and then paid for an extra fine animal. These are the best quality of horses for all work known in the market, as they combine strength with speed and are very handsome. They are bred from half Norman sires out of common extra large mares, and are so eagerly sought that the prices are kept up and a large margin is left to the breeder. Something of this same order of horses—the "Norman," "Percheron," "Clydesdale," "Conestoga," or "Moose" build, costing about $200 each, are used in the Chicago Fire Department, which, generally speaking, is pretty well equipped in this respect, though, for the money paid, the city ought to be able to get better stock, and would get it, if some competent man, careful of his reputation as a judge of horses, were entrusted with the selection, in place of the ignorant officials who now manage the thing. Horses of a superior size and quality are used to the number of about one thousand, by our great lumber dealers and manufacturers, who buy in Chicago and use in the pineries, paying from $125 to $150 per head. The cheapest and the largest class of horses used range from $50 to $100 each, and the supply constantly exceeds the demand. For

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING HORSES,

there is at all times a good sale at from $300 to $1,500 according to speed, style, age, breeding, etc., while not a few of the faster roadsters run away up into the thousands, and can get down very close to $250. Never before were there so many extra valuable horses owned and driven on the road in Chicago. After the fire a great many gentlemen, finding themselves in straitened circumstances for the time, were compelled to part with their trotters, but they got them back again, and more too, and if anyone doubts that Chicago gentlemen are up to the times in the matter of fine horseflesh, a visit to the boulevards, or the North Shore Drive of an evening, will serve to remove that uncertainty. There is also a good demand for family coach horses at from $500 to 1,500 per pair, though there are plenty of horses whose value far exceeds these figures.

ILLINOIS AS A HORSE-BREEDING STATE.

As stated above, the State of Illinois furnishes about seven-tenths of our supply of horses. By reason of her large prairie pasturage and cheap grain, she can raise horses cheaper than any other State in the Union, and for the past ten years has maintained the supremacy in point of numbers. What the Illinois farmers now need in order to swell the profits of horse-raising, is to improve upon their breeds. This they have steadily done for years, but there is yet much room for progress. They are too fond of the heavy draft breeds, almost wholly neglecting the lighter and finer grades of stock, so that it is mainly to a few large and expensive studs that we must look for our roadsters and lighter draft horses. One-half of the requisite material the farmer has in his large, powerful mares; then let him pay a little larger sum for the service, and cross with the best bred racing stock, whether running or trotting, and he succeeds not only in securing a larger return for his outlay and care, but he also improves the quality and market value of the equine products of our State, and thereby confers a favor upon the commonwealth at large.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For the principal portion of the facts, figures, and estimates contained in this article, we are indebted to the intelligence and courtesy of Mr. James D. Beckett, No. 341 West Washington street, the most prominent horse dealer in Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is stated that the President believes in a general Indian war.

—An American lady of 80 has just returned to Paris after having been on a fishing tour to Norway.

—Some idea of the business of Bass & Co., the English ale-manufacturers, may be had from the fact that their freight-bills, for the past year, amount to $700,000.

—Maria Mitchell, of Lambeth, England, struck a friend of hers over the head with a quart bottle, and then, pouring paraffine oil over him, touched him off.

—Those who have seen the widely distributed portrait of "The Village Blacksmith," will be interested to know that that only present gentleman was kicked to death by a mule, in an Ohio village, a few days ago.

—In spite of Patrick Henry's expressed longing for "Liberty or Death," he has been sentenced to three years of life and imprisonment in the Marquette (Mich.) Penitentiary.

—Another fashionable peril has been discovered, which will doubtless frighten the ladies a little. Silks which are colored with picrate of lead are liable to explode at any moment, if subjected to too great a heat.

—The lady Principals of the Brooklyn Public Schools have petitioned the Board of Education for an increase of salary. They now receive only $1,000 per annum, and pray that their pittance may be increased to $1,500 per year. The female Principals of New York schools are paid $1,800 per year.

—Regarding the impaired condition of the manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, to which we alluded a few days since, it appears that this precious document, with the sign-manuals of its immortal promulgators, has for years been lying in an ordinary glass case in the Patent Office. This case is of course not hermetically sealed, and the atmosphere has therefore been able to affect the ink.

—George Puleau was fatally shot with a pistol in Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago. The Coroner's jury were unable to agree whether he accidentally shot himself or was shot by Fred. Mehl, a partner, so they compromised as follows: "We, the jury, find that the said George Puleau, deceased, came to his death by a pistol accidentally discharged, either in the hands of the deceased, or in the hands of Fred. Mehl."

—According to the *Overland China Mail*, considerable difficulty has been experienced in her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, at Yokohama, from the practice of receiving the testimony of Chinese witnesses in [illegible] English, the barbarous and childish jargon which has grown up through the intercourse of the English and Americans with the native traders at the Chinese ports. Accordingly the Acting Assistant Judge of that Court has requested the press to notify the public that he will "henceforth accept no evidence of Chinese witnesses unless properly translated by a competent interpreter, and not tendered in the detestable 'pidgin English,' as it is frequently impossible to get at the true meaning of that execrable jargon."

—The first Court House in Florida has just been erected in Jackson County, at a cost of $13,500.

—Watseka, in Iroquois County, Ill., has subscribed $5,000 to establish a wagon factory.

—The 28th day of August was observed in St. Augustine, Fla., as the anniversary of the day on which the city was discovered, more than 300 years ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's standard preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINS & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Cupid's Ambuscade.—The sly archer, Love, at sets his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful whether he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair, and impart to it a silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "Glory" of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished in quantity and undiminished in beauty, to the latest period of life. There is a germinating principle in the Kathairon which literally compels the hair to grow. It extirpates scurf, dandruff and all exfoliations and excrescences of the scalp, which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibres.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

17 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK.—Pleasant room with board for gent and wife in a private family; References required.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD, LODGINGS, and rooms, close to business, $4 to $6 per week; all newly fitted up.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House—furnished rooms for gentlemen, families, and business men. Also day and week board. Close up to the ruins.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE FRONT room for gentlemen at $6 per week. Day board, $3.50.

116 NORTH PAULINA-ST.—BED ROOMS and parlors comfortably furnished to rent, with board. Terms very reasonable. Gentlemen, their wives or family of four or five accommodated.

397 WEST RANDOLPH—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, and one other room. Either suitable for gent and wife. Modern improvements.

424 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

South Side.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, in suite or single, with board.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.: fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two little boys and their nurse, for the winter; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class; location near Wabash-av. and Twenty-Second-st. Address, for two days, F 39, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in a strictly private family, north of Twenty-fifth-st. on South Side, or east of Union Park on West Side. Address T 28, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, with board for four persons. Best of references given. Address X 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD (one year old), near Union Park; would furnish rooms. Address, stating price, &c., L 37, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

868 STATE-ST.—FOR SALE ONE PAIR young horses, weight 2,000; one pair of nice mated horses 5 years old; one nice single horse for family use: large young horse, weight 1,350. The owner is going out of business, must be sold for cash.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHT teams, very cheap. May be seen at work, with price, as and works on Lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, OPEN BUGGY, AND HARNESS, at 87 State-st., third door.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO SEATED carriage with or without horse and harness; also top business buggy, 76 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE OPEN CARRIAGE, IN good condition, cheap for cash or real estate, by E. MYERS, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HORSES INCLUDING A car load just received from the country. All kinds; will sell cheap, 53 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Pony, pair large work horses, large single horse, a fine buggy horse; also pair carriage horses, 76 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS RIG, TOP buggy, horse, and harness, for $250, cash. 163 East Washington-st., basement.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has on sale a large stock of new and second-hand open and top buggies; two and three spring business wagons, phaetons, Democrat wagons, etc., all very light or heavy, horses, single or double harness, etc. Repairs of buggies and carriages neatly and promptly done, at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

MILK COWS AND HORSES FOR SALE—I will sell, on my farm, 10 miles from Chicago, 18 good milk cows and 4 buggy horses. Address X 34, Tribune office.

NOTICE—OWING TO HAVING A VERY large stock of carriages on hand which we must realize on in the next 30 days, will sell the entire stock at cost at 168 Michigan-av. (Lake front.) FLETCHER, LAZARE & CHENEY.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS TO load cars; steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st., or 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2 MARBLE FRONTS AND 1 brick house on Wabash-av.
4 good houses on West Side.
Acre property at Washington Heights.
3 farms from $4,000 to $20,000.
40 feet and lot on 12½ Norwood Park.
175 feet Lake front near Thirty-second-st.
For cash payments, 100 feet at South Park.
40 acres joining Jefferson, cheap.
20 acres on Belmont-av., near Maplewood, must be sold.
5 acres sec. 25-39, 13 a bargain.
80 acres sec. 26-39, 13, $225.
60 acres (undivided half,) sec. 3-38, 14.
If you don't see what you want call and ask for it.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on a paved avenue, renting for $1,500 per year for acre property. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100x170 FEET TO 20 FOOT alley; an acre, for horses and carriage; must be a good article. J. H. GILBERT, 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park blocks or lots at low prices for city property or houses and lots in thriving towns. E. R. WELLS, 40 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO IMPROVED Farms, 80 to 160 acres, in Kansas for city lots. Acre property preferred. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—LAW SCHOOL—Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73:
PROFESSORS.
Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
______, Evidence and Equity.
C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
A vacancy, to be filled shortly.
LECTURERS.
Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.
Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL. D., Marine Insurance.
Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., Wills and Administration.
Nicholas St. John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts.
The Academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872.
For a circular containing full information, address, JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED wholesale business with $10,000 cash. Address C 20, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a nice cash business that will pay that amount per month. 115 E. Washington-st., Room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE AND well-paying manufacturing establishment. Brick building, machinery, and large quantity of stock on hand. Any one applying must be able to bring into the concern about $8,000. Business is well established. Address L 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST $18,000 in a flour and feed mill, in a good locality. Address K 17, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing; saw machines; circular saw mills, Forman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS BARTON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 63 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A 4-HORSE-POWER ENGINE IN good order. Apply No. 79 Archer-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE PERSON who returns an abstract to Lots 11 and 12, Block 3, Sutton's addition, to Room 3, 127 East Madison-st., or 31 South Canal. It was lost on the 18th inst. GEORGE S. MORSE.

$500 REWARD—LOST ON THE EVENING of Sept. 21, from omnibus, between Michigan Central and Galena Depots, or at Galena Depot, a large tin-russet-colored satchel, marked G. A. Austin; $500 will be paid for the return of the same to G. A. AUSTIN, Nos. 142 and 144 East Madison-street.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 164 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 112 South Halsted-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—The new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 600 West Madison-st.; branch, 607 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON FIFTH-AV. BETWEEN Harrison and Van Buren-sts.
48x100 corner Fifth-av. and Monroe.
25 feet Fifth-av. near Monroe.
80 feet, Fifth-av. between Adams and Jackson.
99x131 corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st., at a bargain.
Low-priced lots outside fire limits.
Three very desirable boulevard residences, having large grounds attached.
Desirable lots in Hyde Park. CHACE & ADELL, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $250 DOWN, NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms, cottage and lot on West Indiana-st., balance monthly. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 5-ACRE LOT IN the vicinity of the South Park—the northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., high ground, covered with a fine grove, only 3 blocks from the park. This land has 264 feet front on Indiana-av. and 330 feet frontage on Prairie-av., three corners. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. If taken within 3 days. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AND OAKWOOD boulevards, Indiana and Egan avs. This beautiful property in Bowen and Smith's Addition, just adjoining and south of city limits, is now offered at low prices and on very easy terms, and in lots to suit purchasers. There is no property south that commends so many practical advantages, so safe to buy, and so certain to advance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-second-st., at $200 per ft.; 50 ft on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. at $150 per ft. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR 25 FEET LOTS ON TAYLOR-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. 30 per cent cheaper than suburban property. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 161 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE SWELL FRONT HOUSE upon Prairie-av. Also store upon South side. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100x80 FT. ON UNION-AV., close to horse-cars and Drexel Boulevard; very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES on South Side. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st., after Sept 23, No. 77 South Clark-st., Superior Block—2-story house, 12 rooms, 3 closets, furnace, gas, etc., on Monroe-st., near Wood, $6,250; 2-story house, stone cellar, large barn; 50-foot lot Ruby-st., near Monroe; several first-class brick houses near Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—4½ ORS acres, corner of Kinzie and Ogden-ats, having 300 feet railroad front, just inside of fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, No. 42 West Madison-st., the stores No. 287 and 289 Kinzie-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge, $15,000; or will exchange for other property in the city.

Also, 128x46, southwest corner of Adams and Hamilton-avs.

Several other lots in Hamilton-av. (subdivision), at low prices, on favorable terms.

FOR SALE—24 FEET ON WABASH-AV, NEAR Harrison-st.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton.
Lots on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st.
Corner of Oak-st. and Frederick, Hyde Park.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSES READY TO occupy.
30x32 Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-second-st., nice bricks.
119 Lake-av., large lot, frame house.
1675 State-st., large cottage and lot.
523 Fulton-st., cottage and lot.
Two-story cottage and lot.
The above can be bought for what they are worth. BASS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, Prairie-av., $15,000. Easy terms or great bargain for $6,000 cash. MEARS, 609 Wabash.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 26 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON Evans-av., south of Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Hyde Park Dummy. Inquire on premises. E. N. PETTY.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—360 LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN on terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk, Lexington and Campbell-av. Inquire of G. C. CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON monthly time, monthly payments. Interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK WAREHOUSE and lease of dock, 100x200 feet, situated on main river, near North Pier; fine locality for dockage and warehouse business. Apply to R. K. BICKFORD & CO., 240 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, TWO-STORY HOUSE, brick basement, water, gas, etc., on Orchard-st. near Belden-av. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lots in Hyde Park, near station on the Ill. Cent. R. R. Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and M. & N. Ind. R. R.; trains to and from the city each way every day, arriving in the city before 7 o'clock, and returning as late as 10:30 p. m. Low fares, delightful ride. These lots are situated on and near Cottage Grove-av.; are rapidly improving; house built and being erected; good sidewalks, and they are located midway between the great South and the great Lake Parks, and cannot fail to be very valuable property. They are now offered at the low price of from $400 to $500, $150 secures a lot, balance on or before 5 years, or in monthly payments. Call on owner, A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, at $250 each.

Also, 10 Lots near Thirty-fifth-st., 3 blocks east of Halsted-st., at $800 each. $100 cash, balance to suit.

Also 5 Lots on Forty-fifth-st., 75 feet west of Stewart-av., south fronts, at $600 each. $100 cash, balance in monthly payments. A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RAVENSWOOD, several lots; very cheap, and one whole block. E. R. WELLS, 40 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING A FEW choice pieces of acre property in Hyde Park. We have one subdivision which we can sell in acre lots. CHACE & ADELL, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, BETWEEN CORNELL and South Chicago, at a decided bargain for cash. Full particulars upon application to JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park, whole blocks or lots, at lowest prices. E. R. WELLS, 40 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS NEAR DEPOT, church and school. Street graded, sidewalk, abstract complete. E. L. CANFIELD, or P. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE, house, 6 ½ grounds, handsomely improved; would rent to a good tenant.
AUSTIN—Lots near depot; streets paved.
LAWNDALE—Acres near depot.
E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week the following named property and the prices, which are 25 per cent lower than it can be bought for, and I guarantee 50 per cent rise in the property within one year hence. I will sell 5 acres of beautiful grove lake-shore property a little north of the University for $8,000 cash; worth $12,000. I will sell 40 lots within 5 blocks of the Evanston Depot and North or South Evanston Depot at $800 per lot and 50 lots within 6 blocks of the North Evanston Depot and adjoining John Culver's Addition to North Evanston for $325 per lot; terms $10 cash, balance in 110 monthly payments. Come direct to my office, near the depot at Evanston, 5 houses for sale cheap. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st., after Sept 23, No. 77 South Clark-st., Superior Block—160 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., at nice land, in good location, $300 per acre, on long time; 30 acres on Twelfth-st., near city limits, a very desirable tract; 8 acres on Archer road, near Johnson-av., $5,000.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES, ON WEST SIDE, Section 34, 40, 34. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT OAK PARK, FOUR blocks from the depot. The best place for subdivision in the town. A good investment, at a bargain. Easy terms. Call from 2 to 4 p. m., on LUTHER L. HIATT, Room 25, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, A NICE, COZY COTTAGE; easy terms; call and get a bargain of W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSE of 9 rooms, just completed, well located; price $4,000. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE RIDGE AND grove lots near South Evanston Depot on favorable terms. CHAS. ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots located near Hyde Park Depot and Hotel, ranging from $7,000 to $25,000. Also, desirable lots in that vicinity. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood Boulevard. 132½x150 feet to an 18-foot alley; title perfect; easy terms. At a bargain for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood Boulevard, 132x218 feet to an 18-foot alley.

Vincennes-av., southeast corner Bowen-av., 53x125 feet.

Vincennes-av., northeast corner Fifty-first-st., 250x300 feet.

No choicer or more beautiful property than this can be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY AND Boulevard lots. A large amount of the very best and cheapest property of this description on hand. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON SEVENTY-fifth-st. at Cornell, also a few five acre blocks near Cornell, cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation.

Also farm of 480 acres in Vermilion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot.

Also farm of 640 acres in Ford County, Illinois, 1½ miles from depot.

Also hotel and furniture, all new, 30 rooms, at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads.

Any of the above property will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for Chicago city property.

ABNER TAYLOR, 641 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT South of Harrison and east of State-sts. Also cottage in same location. Also a good building lot. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, 50 TO 100 feet on the avenues east of State-st., and between Forty-fifth and Sixty-third-sts.; also, acre property on South Side, in 10 or 20 acre pieces. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE eye of W. T. Jones, late of Texas and Iowa, or his brother Samuel B. C. D. JONES, of Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., he will hear of something to his advantage, his father having arrived from Australia.

PERSONAL—WANTED, THE ACQUAINTANCE of a young lady of good appearance and fair vocal powers, who is desirous of adopting the stage. Address, stating where I can have an interview, J. K. O., 71 Foster-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriage, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything that you wish to know; all diseases cured or no pay. 287 West Madison.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for two first-selling articles; $10 to $20 a day made easy. CHAPPELL & CO., 45 West Lake-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, A splendid new brick house in Carrollton, Illinois, to rent or lease on the most favorable terms. Address A. WITASCHEK, Carrollton, Ill.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, A MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, No. 737 Wabash-av. Parties having houses, offices, or stores, to rent in Chicago, would do well to call at my office and secure paying tenants. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 125 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON NORTH LASALLE-ST. Cheap to May 1, 1873. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—A NEW DWELLING of 10 rooms, centrally located near the Lake. Inquire of C. F. Grey, at Evanston, or at 27 South Canal-st., up stairs, Chicago.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUKEE brick houses, now being finished, with all the modern improvements, on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av.; will be ready for occupancy on the 20th inst. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—516 WEST INDIANA-ST., A NEW 2-story frame house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, water up-stairs and down. Apply at 512 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—497 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park, a brick house, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements; also furniture, entirely new, for sale on account of removal. Call at the premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 93 CALUMET-AV., 9 rooms, water and gas, bath room, closet, and pantry; all complete, with good barn, all in first-class order. J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, 126 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, GAS, WATER AND water closets, first floor, 22x70. Suitable for offices or for house keeping. No. 231 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF DWELLING NO. 148 Twenty-seventh-st. Five rooms, $25; by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE, furniture for sale, good bargain. Owner must leave city. Address D, 28, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 690 Wabash-av. Separately or together; or would rent the entire building to a responsible party. First rate chance for good boarding house. Apply on the premises, or to F. L. GARRITY, 106 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE $25.00 AND BASEMENT, 146 North Market-st. Inquire at 144 Market, or J. F. DAY, 30 Rucker-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BARN. INQUIRE AT 319 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. WALLER, 229 State-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 22x70, suitable for any light business; also corner 51x70. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 80x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE LIGHT AND AIRY BASEMENT 186 and 188½ West Madison-st., size 20x80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 131 SOUTH Clark-st., 22x150, including private office 22x18, with large first-class fire-proof vault, water closet, &c., suitable for bank or broker's office; also several offices on second, third, and fourth floors, for rent cheap. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THIRD and fourth floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE OR DESK AND store rooms at moderate prices. Inquire at 348 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND STORY of the brick store 27 South Canal-st. Apply to BLACKBURN BROS.

TO RENT—STORES—D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st., have some splendid stores on Madison-st., near Halsted, now being finished; heated by steam free of charge to tenant. Also some splendid small stores, that will be rented at reasonable figures. Call and look over our list before you locate.

TO RENT—A FINE LIGHTED ROOM, 25x35, with two nice rooms in rear, suitable for a tailor or any light business; No. 183 West Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, AIRY, AND SPACIOUS basement, opposite the Potter Palmer Grand Hotel, size 120x25 feet. Inquire on the premises, 182 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR parties in the iron trade; suitable for heating furnaces, railroad supplies, fire proof safes, etc., etc.; part of a store very conveniently located. Inquire on the premises, 182 South State-st., opposite Potter Palmer Grand Hotel.

TO RENT—THE 4 STORY AND BASEMENT, brick store, 75 Lake-st., 3d door from State. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; rooms all furnished but kitchen; to a small family without children. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE UNFURNISHED room in a very desirable location, near Union Park, to two gentlemen, with use of gas, bath room, &c. Terms very reasonable. Address S 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND SUMMER kitchen cheap at No. 317 Mohawk-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 1289 Wabash-av. To a family without children. Bus passes the door.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or month. Good hotel table attached. Inquire at 179 Twenty-First-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—LOWER PART of cottage, 984 Burnside-st., 4 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., block from cars.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A SMALL house or part of house convenient to street cars; South Side preferred; rent must be low. Address, stating terms, A 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING from five to six rooms; terms must be moderate. Address with full particulars G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT A GOOD HOUSE, ALSO a cottage. Also a good store with light basement centrally located. Cottages preferred. None but owners need apply. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL PARTIES HAVING stores or houses to rent in the West Division, will find it to their advantage to leave them at the West Side office. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE or small house, for three persons on South Side east of State-st. A good price will be paid by a first class tenant. Address X 73 Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CONFECTIONARY STORE AND NEWS depot, opposite Elizabeth-st. School. No. 203 West Lake-st., for sale; also fixtures. Inquire on the premises.

A FURNITURE STORE NOW DOING A GOOD business for sale cheap, at once. Inquire of D. LANG & CO., 60 Canal-st., Room No. 1.

A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE, STOVES AND tinware store for sale. We will sell part cash and part good real estate. For particulars inquire at 209 North Wells-st., corner Division.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 276 South Water-st., near Lake-st. Bridge.

A FIRST-RATE OPENING FOR A GRAIN buyer at Wolcott station, on Logansport & Peoria Railroad. Inquire of E. G. WOLCOTT, Chicago; or on the premises of A. WOLCOTT, Wolcott, Ind.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE Trade established, and amounts to $100,000 per annum; good margins; reason for selling, party wants to leave country. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 1472, St. Joseph, Mo.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS PAPER hanging store in excellent location for sale at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 38 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN AN enterprising town in Central Missouri, stock, $4,000; annual sales, $12,000. Profits, good, & business well established. Address G., care Fuller & Fuller, Chicago.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD CASH BUSINESS; netting $15 to $20 a day for sale. References given and required, $500 capital. Address F 13, Branch Tribune office.

MILLINERY—FOR SALE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a well established business within sixty miles of Chicago. Apply to D. B. FISK, 27 and 29 South Canton-st.

PLANING MILL FOR SALE. GOOD LOCATION in Chicago with all kinds machinery, full business and making money fast. Very cheap and on easy terms. Reason for selling, death. Q 71, Tribune office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN TWO-tenths interest in a railroad that will pay largely; capital stock $1,200,000.00. The bonds of this road are already sold and arrangements made for active work upon the completion of the Pool. A chance to make $100,000.00 in one year. Thirty thousand dollars required. Call on or address C. GLAZIER, 210 Milwaukee-av.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A RETAIL shoe store, doing a good paying business, for sale. Good location and cheap rent. No old stock. Address B 75, Tribune office.

TO LET—THE BEST ESTABLISHED CIGAR store in the city. Possession given next month, or as soon as my new store is ready. LEWIS MOSS, 675 Wabash-av.

$500 CASH, AND YOUR TIME AS CASHIER and bookkeeper, will purchase one-half interest in a stock of goods worth $1,000, and business paying over $600 a month. Don't call unless you have ready money and mean business. FULLER, 163 West Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FIRST-CLASS GOOD-SIZED FURNACE, WITH tin pipe and registers for sale cheap. Has been but little used. Good as new. Apply at 541 Wabash-av., up stairs.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—BLACKING FOR coloring mortar can be had cheap of GEO. T. SMITH & CO., Western Foundry Facing Mills. Office 263 Carroll-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notes by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books, and libraries; books appraised in any part of the city. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Antiquarian Book Store, No. 45 East Harrison-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECTIONERS, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake makers are kindly requested to call or write to the Confectioner Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st., New York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WATER-POWER custom and flouring mill of three run of stone; must be in a good wheat-growing country, convenient to railroad, and on a durable stream. Address MILLER, Box 197, Geneseo, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MEAT and provision market on time. Will give real estate security. Address P 22, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, a parlor stove would be taken towards the balance; for Twenty-fifth-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN—PEOPLE IN everything that makes a first-class organ; call and examine the new and elegant styles. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOUR ACRES OF LAND ON BLUE Island-av., one block from Division bridge, for business purposes. Apply to Woodruff first house west of Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR COUNTRY STORE, one with some experience. Address WATSON & BELL, stating salary, etc., Lisbon, Ill.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN DRUG CLERK AT 188 West Indiana-st. E. BRUUN.

Trades.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS immediately. Apply at the new furniture store of SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 187 and 189 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK FOR A RAILROAD eating house and hotel, about 100 miles from Chicago, in Central Illinois; steady employment and good pay to the right kind of man. Apply at 36 Archer-av. B. B. HENRY.

WANTED—THE NEW YORK DIAMOND COMPANY, No. 19 East Fifteenth-st., New York, wants to engage an additional number of Diamond Polishers. Competent hands are guaranteed steady employment, and can earn very liberal wages. Apply as above.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS BOOT-MAKERS, at 18 Milwaukee-av. BROSNAN & BRO.

WANTED—2 GOOD PRESSERS, 2 MEN TO trim and baste, 10 girls to baste and finish, and 5 machine girls on Singer's Sewing Machine, on first-class cloths. Only good hands need apply to No. 663 Reuben-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. A GOOD man will find steady work. J. H. McCARTNEY, 164 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—10 TINNERS. 117 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER, AT 140 East Madison-st., under Burke's Hotel.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WHO CAN DO carpenter work and run a small boarding house. Apply at JAS. P. SMITH & CO.'S office, 732 Indiana-av.

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS AND 3 LABORERS, at Schoekopf's building, Randolph-st., between Franklin and Market.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER WHO CAN RULE and do the general work of a small job bindery. For particulars address A. C. SANFORD, Advocate office, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A TAILOR—A COAT MAKER CAN have seat room in-doors. Apply at 141 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD TIN-ROOFERS AT S. W. ATKINSON'S, 157 Fourth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS how to take care of a horse, at No. 299 Twenty-ninth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 60 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the work to John B. Reid, P. J. Keary, F. Tyrrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McManus, Bassett & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 236 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—PERSONS FOR COLORADO homesteads; 160 acres of good land near Denver. We can aid you in transportation for your family and goods. Also single men and women desired. Employment sure. Wages certain. Office 168 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent South-western Colony.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 128 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—50 MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard. U. S. Brick Machine Co., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages from $2 to $2.50; 50 choppers for ties at 15c apiece or $2.50 per day; 50 for brickyards at $2 and upwards; 50 for park work; free fare for all; 1,000 to go South for work all winter at big prices; cheap tickets sold to the West. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 151 South Canal-st. or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—A WORKING MAN AND HIS wife to work on a small place near city, accept a good house and board four men. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN COUNTRY TOWNS to whom are incredible profits. Address with stamp, ECO. W. MFG. CO., 117 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—100 GOOD ABLE-BODIED MEN FOR Sparta, Wis., tunnel work; work all winter, wages $2.50 per day, the very place for a good winter's job. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR CITY WORK, 50 saw-mill hands, and 5 for farms, 10 families, and 1,000 railroad and levee hands for the South; cheap tickets south sold here. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITER, for hotel and restaurant, at 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $2 TO $10 capital, for a cosy business paying $5 to $15 a day sure. Room 17 No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 50 more men for Government work, wages $1.75; free fare, also 500 men to go South at 216 East Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, 25 FOR city; $2 per day; 20 sawmill hands, highest wages paid. 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—40 NEWS AGENTS, FOR TRAINS. Apply to H. V. JERMON, News Stand, Fort Wayne Depot, Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARKEEPER, AT THE House of David, on Arcade court, between LaSalle and Wells-sts., between 6 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—2,000 MEN ON THE NORTHWESTERN Railroad; also 2,000 men for the South. For particulars apply at CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 28 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL; must be well recommended. Apply, for three days, at 538 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; good wages will be paid. Apply at 876 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE STRONG girl, to do housework; wages $3 per month. 148 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO WASH AND iron in a private family. Apply at 82 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS. INQUIRE of J. BRISTOW, rear No. 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP IN KITCHEN. Call this morning. No night—Sunday work. 21 North Canal-st., corner Lake, restaurant.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN preferred. Apply at 223 West Washington-st., northeast corner May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Good permanent place in small family. 185 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRLS AT CITY INTELLIGENCE office, 108 South Franklin-st., Room 28. $3 to $5 per week. No fee charged.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY AND EXPERIENCED dining room girls. Apply at MAULTON HOUSE, corner Market and Kinzie-sts. this morning.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; NONE BUT THE very best need apply; wages good; situation permanent. Apply at 966 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 GIRLS AT DE L. SHEPLIE & CO.'S Hat and Bonnet Frame Manufactory, 355 Wabash-av.

WANTED—15 GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND ON shop-coats at 165 Clybourn-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO OBTAIN subscribers for the "Gleaner," the finest monthly illustrated paper published; $4 per year. Send for specimen number. For terms to canvassers address or apply to The Gleaner, Room 18, Central Block, Chicago.

WANTED—LADY TEACHERS, CANVASSERS, and country agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Applicants must apply between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., at 69 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery; have had 6 years' experience; best of reference given. Address H 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS hat and cap store (wholesale or retail) by a party of 22 years experience in Chicago. Address with name H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or salesman in a wholesale or retail house. Best of references given. Address V 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED law clerk and good penman, moderate salary. Address O. K., Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND Builders—By an experienced man, a situation as foreman of carpenters; can, if required, undertake the general management of a job, or would superintend the fitting up of offices and stores. Address W. H. W., care Mr. Oldfield, Butterfield-st., near Forty-ninth-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS tinner, country job preferred. Best of references furnished. Address A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN. UNDERSTANDS building in all branches. 26 years' experience; 20 as contractor; understands all plans used in building. Call or address CARPENTER, 93 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH family by a smart, intelligent German girl, 15 years old; a permanent home desired; wages no object. Address PETER KROHNKE, 290 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A private family, to do general housework. Call at 86 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, or laundry work in a private boarding house, by a girl accustomed to the work. Apply at, or address, 83 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl, to do second work in a private family. References given and required. Can be seen from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Call at 69 Fry-st., for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SWEDISH girls wish situations in American families; they wish to be together. Address White Star Line Office, 20 Market-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, of middle age, educated and refined, desires a position as housekeeper (no objection to children), widower's. Has a thorough practical knowledge of all household duties, and would make herself generally useful. Will do all the lighter work, but requires social equality and a comfortable home. Will be hospitable and do her best to make a happy home. References given and required. Address E. L., box 13, New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, TO BE MOVED. Inquire on premises, 227 Egan-av.

FOR SALE—20-FOOT METAL SHOW-CASE AT 17 Smith-st., between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

STEAM CANAL STONE BOAT FOR SALE. Will make an excellent sand boat. G. P. BAY, 34 Rector-st., corner Hubbard-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 55 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 3. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1865.

LOANS MADE AND NEGOTIATED ON FIRST-class real estate and good collaterals. LINCOLN & BARLOW, 43 Otis Block, cor. LaSalle and Madison.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR AN-[illegible] decrees; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,040, [illegible].

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER [illegible] no fee unless successful [illegible] PRATT, State and U. S. Attorney [illegible]

OUR POST OFFICE.

A Brief History of Postal Matters in this City from the Time of Hogan's Boot Leg to September 21, 1872.

The Chicago Office To-Day Second Only to that of New York in Amount of General Business, and First as a Distributing Office.

An Enormous Business Transacted Since the Fire—Work of the Stamp, Money-Order, and Registering Departments—Foreign and Domestic Mails.

The Chicago Post Office of to-day, and that of the early history of the city, afford ample food for the contemplative mind. No better evidence of the progressiveness and commercial prosperity of a people than the growth of the Post Office is required. From the little country town where the Post Office is the rendezvous, and the Postmaster the *savant* of the locality, to the larger institution of the metropolis, swarming with a horde of men, each pursuing his allotted duties in subserving the interests of the public, the prosperity of the Post Office still remains an evidence of the spirit of the people. The extent of correspondence, the stock in trade, as it were, of the Post Office, is to a certain extent regulated by the commercial successes of the locality. Prosperity in business necessarily engenders correspondence. The public are ignorant of the vast amount of work accomplished in a metropolitan office. Perhaps the locks, and interposition of sworn watchmen rendered necessary to protect the sanctity and safety of correspondence, compel them to maintain an oblivious condition. But so long as a satisfactory security and celerity is accorded to their communications, the people remain perfectly contented, and, generally, propound no inquiries. The Post Office Department is a ramification of the Government intimately connected with the people—more so, perhaps, than any other department of public service.

AN ABRIDGED HISTORY

of the Chicago Post Office will be of interest,—from the pristine days of the city, when the entire postal accommodations consisted in an old boot-leg affixed to the wall, and when every man (alas! that they should have so deteriorated) helped himself, returning the correspondence not his own to its receptacle,—to the present time, when the Government is erecting a magnificent edifice for the use of its offices.

The first edifice in Chicago ever used for postal purposes, was a small one and one-half story frame house, occupied as a grocery and dry goods store, and in front of which a swing signboard informed the passer by that John Hogan was the sole monarch of the little place, and the Postmaster of the infant city. Here an old boot-leg was the only space allowed for the Post Office part of the store. As the mail was received, it was placed in the old boot, and the inhabitants, resolving themselves into Indian file, took their turns, and their own correspondence. This was in the year 1833. Mr. Hogan distributed the very irregularly received mails as they came from the far distant civilized Eastern section. The nearest distributing Post Office, at that time, was Detroit, and the citizens of Chicago depended wholly upon the mercy of the officials at that point for their mail accommodations.

Then correspondence was a luxury only to be indulged in at long intervals. Aside from the inconvenience attending the transmission of letters, enormous postage rates were charged, the distance to be traversed determining the charge upon the letter. The Post Office was then located on the ground now called the intersection of Lake and South Water streets. Many of the old pioneers of Chicago will recollect the excitement caused by the arrival of the letter-carrier from Saint Jo. The entire town would rush out to view him as he came dashing, on horseback, around the head of the lake with his precious charge. They will also remember that in the year 1836, the editor of the *Democrat* became furiously enraged at the mail-carrier, who, after a week's absence, returned to Chicago with the very mail he had taken away! And they cannot have forgotten how Mr. Calhoun published an article in the *Democrat* accusing the Post Office Department of atrocious malfeasance in the conduct of the mail service.

THE SECOND POSTMASTER.

Next in the list of Chicago Postmasters was Mr. Sidney Abell, whose office was located in a building on Clark street. In this locality that worthy functionary affixed his superscription to the letters as representative of the Post Office Department, and secured the meagre quantity of letters which Uncle Samuel brought to Chicago, and other offices "within the States," for the trifling sum of "6¼ cents for a single letter carried not over thirty miles; 10 cents, if carried over thirty miles and under eighty miles; 12½ cents, over eighty and under one hundred and fifty; 18¾ cents, over one hundred and fifty and under four hundred miles; and 25 cents, over four hundred miles;" with the further proviso that if the letter weighed an ounce it should require "four times these rates." During Mr. Abell's term of office, the still diminutive headquarters of Uncle Sam's mail operations were removed to a room in the "old Saloon Building," on Clark, near Lake street. The office during this time, was taking appropriate strides with the increase in the growth and importance of the city. Regularity in detail, in the yet little office, was beginning to be enforced. Hitherto the office had "run itself," but as Chicago was then assuming the proportions of a respectable sized village, a comparative improvement in the affairs of the Post Office had to be observed.

THE THIRD INCUMBENT.

Mr. William Stuart succeeded Mr. Abell in the discharge of the duties of Postmaster. This official removed his office to a building owned by Mr. S. W. Sherman, on Clark street, near the site of the Sherman House. Here the office remained for several years, during which time Hart L. Stewart, R. B. Wilson, Geo. W. Dole and Wm. Price, discharged in successive order the office of P. M. "which is Postmaster."

THE FIRST "BIG" OFFICE.

From this location, the Post Office was removed to the brick building on Dearborn street, directly opposite the old Masonic Temple. The office had, at this time, assumed "magnificent" proportions. The services of fifty men were necessary to discharge the duties of the office in a proper manner. All the old residents will vividly remember this old building. Previous to the fire the more modern Fullerton Block occupied the site. Here it was that "fee" Cook swayed the rod of official rule, and watched with an eagle eye Uncle Sam's postal interests. The office was kept in this old building during the years consumed in the erection of the new Custom House on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, in 1856, '57, '58 and '59.

REMOVAL OF THE NEW BUILDING.

In December, 1860, the Post Office was removed to the then elegant edifice on Monroe and Dearborn streets. The Hon. John L. Scripps, a TRIBUNE editor, had succeeded Isaac Cook, and was the head of the Chicago Postoffice at the time of the removal of the office to its new quarters. The office, during this time, was rapidly increasing in importance and size. The large amount of mail matter received at, and distributed from, this office, required a force of nearly 200 employes. Mr. Scripps retained the office until his death, in 1865. Samuel Hoard succeeded Mr. Scripps. Colonel Gilmore, who met an untimely fate by drowning, succeeded Mr. Hoard. General Sherman succeeded Colonel Gilmore for the unexpired portion of his term, who, in turn, made way for Colonel Eastman, the present incumbent. Seven removals and thirteen Postmasters comprise the history of the management of the Chicago Post Office from its establishment to date.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S SERVICES.

It deserves to be stated here, that by a study of the demands of the Postal Service, as daily demonstrated in a leading distribution office like Chicago, there was here educated one of the clearest and brightest minds that ever had to do with the detailed forwarding of the mails. We refer to the substantial and widely-recognized services of the late George B. Armstrong, of this city, the inventor and perfector of the Government Postal Railway Car system, adopted by the Department, and now in use on all leading routes, and long in Mr. Armstrong's superintending charge.

THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

destroyed by the fire, as a model of architectural skill, could not be considered a masterpiece of art. A plain and substantial edifice, it fully met the requirements of the time. It was supposed, at the time it was erected, that the building would afford ample room for the future demands of the public. How circumscribed was the vision of the projectors of the structure! Constant additions and improvements were made in the building, from time to time, for some years past, and immediately previous to the fire, large additions had been made,—and excavations far out into the street were necessary to give the office the needed working room.

The fire visited the city, and destroyed the Post Office building, and, from the necessities of the case, a majestic and commodious edifice will be constructed to meet the postal wants of the community. What a difference there is between the Chicago Post Office of to-day, and that of the primeval days of this city.

The business of the office is increasing rapidly. The annual statements successively show

AN INCREASE OF FIFTY PER CENT

over the business transacted during the previous years. The comparative increase in the business of the office subsequent to the fire is greater than that at any time in the history of the office. There are at present 175 clerks, and 111 letter-carriers employed in the Post Office in this city. The present force is inadequate, and the Postmaster-General has recently consented to the increase of the carrier force.

To-day the Chicago office ranks next to New York in the amount of general business transacted, and first in the list of Post Offices as a distributing office.

STATISTICS.

The business of the office since the fire, carried on in the Methodist Church on Wabash avenue, is simply enormous, and to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE an idea of the magnitude of the Chicago Post Office, the following statement of the business transacted since the fire is published:

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Received for the sale of postage stamps	$315,394.80
Received for the sale of stamped envelopes	132,052.60
	[illegible]
Excess of sales over 1870	[illegible]

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

No. of orders issued, 30,732, amounting to	[illegible]
No. of orders paid, 204,069, amounting to	3,015,314.47
Received deposits from Postmasters on money orders sold	3,866,554.00
	$7,884,071.06

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

No. of registered letters received for distribution	172,000
No. of registered letters received for city delivery	42,820
No. of registered letters received for mailing	38,742
No. of registered packages of stamps and stamped envelopes received for distribution	25,372
No. of registered package envelopes sent	48,484
No. of registered packages received	187,600

FOREIGN MAILS.

No. of letters mailed to foreign countries	1,421,500
No. of newspapers, etc., mailed to foreign	230,196
No. of letters received from foreign countries	1,124,117
No. of newspapers, etc., received from foreign countries	232,903

GENERAL AND BOX DELIVERY.

No. of letters delivered from boxes and through general delivery	3,124,671
No. of letters advertised	151,614
No. of advertised letters delivered	41,188
No. of letters sent to dead letter office	106,430

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

No. of mail letters delivered	13,397,136
No. of local letters delivered	1,685,413
No. of newspapers, etc., delivered	2,214,360
No. of letters collected	12,614,472
No. of newspapers collected	2,297,370
Total delivered and collected by carriers	31,113,284

DOMESTIC MAILS.

No. of letters received for distribution	61,515,000
No. of letters deposited in office and collected from street boxes for the mails	30,932,870
No. of letters sent from this office	92,434,770
No. of city letters mailed which were sent to the Dead Letter Office	16,283
No. of letters held for better direction and sent to Dead Letter office	12,939
No. of letters returned from hotels and sent to Dead Letter office	2,882
No. of letters returned to writers	58,408
No. of circulars mailed at this office	7,170,300
No. of bags of newspapers mailed, received, and distributed, making an aggregate of 769,000 bushels	216,500
No. of lock pouches and mail boxes despatched	179,375
No. of lock pouches and mail boxes rec'd	111,425

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Something About the Manufacture of Mill-Feed—A Startling System of Fraud Practised by Our Millers.

Further Facts Resulting from the Late Exposure of the West Side City Railway Company.

When, in a recent issue, THE TRIBUNE gave its readers the revelations made by the agents of the Chicago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the feed stables of the West Side City Railroad Company, the first appearance was of a too common niggardliness of horse proprietors in the purchase of poor feed. This appearance was carried forward and established before the public mind by a subsequent fining of some of the representatives of the West Side Railroad Company, under the statutes from which the Humane Society derives its important functions; but the surface revelation has led to still deeper investigations, from which it appears that the West Side Railroad Company were themselves the victims as seriously, if not with the same degree of animal suffering, with the horses that were the special care of the Humane Society in this instance. It is rarely the province of a public journal to expose a system of blacker rascality, and more diabolical cruelty than that we are now about to expose, the more important that it runs through a leading staple in our grain market, daily quoted in our commercial reports, and which we desire now to give a quotation that shall be a warning to all buyers. We refer to the article known as

MILL-FEED.

And let us say that President Bradley and his associates, Messrs. Ovington and Webb, proprietors and officers of the Railroad Company, stand fully exonerated from any intentional neglect and meanness in the purchase of the feed of their horses, for the same carefully wrought and pernicious fraud that deceived them was deliberately designed by men in the trade, and is still extensively practised to an extent that should put all horse-owners and purchasers of mill-feed in this market on their guard. The West Side City Railroad Company, indeed, express their warmest obligation to the officers of the Humane Society and THE TRIBUNE for the *expose* which, for the first time, gave a key to the condition of their horses, their frequent losses of strong and healthy animals, and the universal and unaccountable deterioration of the animals in their barns. They work 700 head on their various lines, their stock being continually recruited from the country with young and healthy horses. Now that for the first time they discover the true origin of the difficulties that have for a long time prevailed in keeping their horses in condition, they have been able to review to a careful extent their losses, and estimate that they have lost one-quarter the work of their horses, a pecuniary damage of at least $30,000 in a single year, by the nefarious rascality of dealers in mill-feed, and it is with a view of securing from this instance a substantial public warning that we propose to go a little more fully in this matter.

THE COMPANY'S ORDER.

Following the practice of large horse owners the Company adopted the use of a mill-feed, consisting by their express orders of two bushels (or parts) of bright, clean corn, ground with one bushel (or part) of solid fresh oats, which experience has shown is a feed upon which a hard-worked horse could thrive and do well. The prices they paid, as shown from their books, should command this in its best quality. The exposure now to be made shows what mill-feed is in this market, as understood and elaborated by dealers of standing, who, we presume, own horses and have pews in churches. We shall leave the West Side Railroad Company to deal specifically with the swindlers who supplied them under their contract; and, as they will not have to go far from the western end of the Washington street tunnel, and in the near vicinity of THE TRIBUNE office, it will be no great tax on the street activity of our reporters to get early particulars.

WHAT IS MILL-FEED?

We have stated what it should be. As it is manufactured and put upon the market here, it is quite another matter. There are two points of feature in the general adulteration, each so considerably in extent and amount of the adulterated substances used, that there is reason to fear that it runs throughout almost the entire range of mill-feed. First, and in this instance the largest form of adulteration thrown upon the West Side Company and their horses,—oat-hulls. These are the refuse of the extensive oatmeal manufactories, and consist of clean, bright, oat-hulls, as destitute of nutrition as these dealers are of humanity. When oats range at $22 per ton, and hulls can be bought at $3 per ton, the margin of $20 per ton furnishes a temptation for a nefarious mixture of corn and oat-hulls, which latter, in feed, are rank, irritating poison to many horses, and a cruel deprivation of nutrition in equal quantities of mill-feed prepared with the mixture the horse-purchaser intends to secure for his animals. So deliberate and systematic is this trade, that on the premises of one of these knavish rascals, a few days since, were found and counted, twenty-four bags of oat-hulls, with forty-two sacks of the same kind lying adjacent, the contents of which, in a single forenoon, had passed into his mill-feed. This dealer being interrogated by a party skilful to dissemble the real purpose of the inquiry, unblushingly stated that he was at work on an order of mill-feed for the lumber regions, where the hard-worked horses and cattle of the loggers are being

DELIBERATELY STARVED TO DEATH

by his diabolical scheme to make money out of animal suffering. These rascally millers know that oat-hulls have about the same nutrition as horn-shavings, and that their only use in value is for packing purposes, in forwarding eggs and other fragil articles, and we believe that it is only within a few seasons that this fraud has reached its present magnitude, by which now the prominent buyers of oat-hulls are manufacturers of mill-feed. Nor is this all, when wheat and corn are received into our city mills their care for their principle staples of flour induce a careful screening of the grain by machinery, as the result of which large heaps are accumulated in the basements of all the mills, composed of refuse mouldy and imperfect grain, cockles, the seeds of weeds, the dung of fowls, etc. This mixture, for which it would be hard to decree any utility whatever, in many establishments goes without the slightest change, cleansing, or reduction, into the manufacture of mill-feed. It may be asked in the words of the old nursery rhyme, "Is not this a dainty dish to set before" a faithful hard-working horse. We believe we have reached the solution of the mystery that has puzzled many a horse-owner beside the West Side City Railroad Company.

NEARLY ALL MILL FEED A FRAUD.

As to the statements we have made, we have instituted the most careful investigation of the facts involved. Our information is derived not only from trusted officers of the horse railroad company, but others with no possible interest but to know the truth, and we declare the existence of the fraud so general, so atrocious, and so unblushing, that we can scarcely believe a tithe of the mill feed now in this market, known and quoted as such, is free from one or the other of these forms of deleterious adulteration, and we will do well to take the warning and govern their future purchases accordingly. The Illinois Humane Society has done a good work in this investigation, and, we think, are themselves astonished at the depth of their explorations. In this case "cruelty to animals" has to do with an important, though minor, staple of our market, which cannot be too soon put under surveillance, and if the Society have the right to arrest and fine horse owners who starve their animals on the stuff, they certainly have the right to go a little further, and arrest and punish the miscreants who, under the guise of leading and established merchants, perpetuate the original fraud that is the mechanism of such wide-spread inhumanity. It may be wise for purchasers of mill-feed for the lumber regions to examine into the article they are receiving, and ascertain whether feed that is too poor for Chicago animals under the protection of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is good enough for the hard-working quadrupeds of the primary seats of the lumber interests.

OHIO.

Nearly a Riot—Killed for Hurrahing for Greeley.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—A colored Grant Club, last night, was bouldered and fired upon. The members of the club threw boulders in return. One of the club, named Sanders, was hit on the head with a pistol ball, but was not seriously hurt. The police interfered, preventing a riot.

John F. Conway, a boy 15 years old, at 10 last night hurrahed for Greeley, when a man in uniform, with torch in his hand, whose name is unknown, struck him with his fist. The boy was simply staggered, not knocked down. When he went home he told his mother that he had the ear-ache, but said nothing about being struck. At 4 o'clock this morning he died. The man who struck him has not been discovered.

—The sale of explosive cigars has recommenced in the streets of Paris, in spite of all the precautions taken by the police to prevent these dangerous articles from being offered to the public. The cigars in question appear genuine to the purchaser, but contain a minute squib or cracker, which, when the cigar has been consumed to a certain point, explodes, the cigar itself flying to some distance from the mouth of the smoker. These cigars are capable of severely wounding those who smoke them.

CATHOLICISM IN CHICAGO.

Restoration of Church Property Destroyed by the Fire.

Several Church Edifices and Charitable Institutions Rising from Their Ashes.

The Bishop's New Home—Transformation of Plymouth Church—The Old Soldiers' Home.

The members of the Roman Catholic denomination in this city do not lack that spirit of enterprise and indomitable energy which is being displayed on all sides. Their losses were very heavy, a large number of the Catholic churches, schools, and charitable institutions having been situated in that portion of the city where the fire committed the greatest devastations. The rebuilt edifices, without exception, will be more commodious, the charitable institutions better adapted to subserve the purposes for which they were founded, and the schools more convenient and attractive. Better styles of architecture and more substantial structures will prevail.

THE LOSSES OF THE CHURCH.

By far the greatest loss was sustained on the North Side. Four handsome church edifices, with their dormitories and educational institutions, and the buildings of several charitable associations, were located in the northern portion of the city. The Church of St. Mary, the residence of the Bishop, the seminary and convent conducted under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and two hospitals, all located on the South Side, succumbed to the ravages of the fire. On the West Side, several frame churches and schools of trifling importance when placed in comparison with the fine structures consumed in other localities, were destroyed. In every instance, these churches are being rebuilt. An epitome of the rebuilding operations is given:

THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICES.

The site of the Church of the Holy Name will be occupied by a fine, capacious edifice, built in the Gothic school of architecture. This congregation have been accommodated since the fire in a temporary structure erected on the location of the former church. The work on the new edifice will be commenced early next spring. The new church will be a vast improvement, externally and internally, over the consumed building. It will be of the same dimensions as the old building.

The Church of St. Joseph, conducted by the Benedictine Society, formerly located on the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass streets, will be rebuilt on the corner of Market and Elm streets. This property has been recently purchased, upon which a temporary frame structure for the immediate uses of the congregation has been erected. The new church will be a large and massive building, much more capacious than the former edifice.

The work on St. Michael's Church is rapidly approaching completion. Fortunately for the exchequer of this society, the walls of the church were left in excellent condition. The church will be ready for occupancy in a short time. The exterior of the new church will resemble that of the former, but in beauty, and elegance of finish, the interior will far surpass the appearance of the old church.

The plans for the Church of the Immaculate Conception are in course of preparation. The former edifice was constructed of wood. The new church will be built of brick, with Cleveland stone trimmings. In design, this new church will present many beauties.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools founded under the auspices of the Societies of SS. Michael and Joseph have been completed. Though they are built of wood, the new schools are spacious and excellent structures. The former affords capacity for 1,100 students, and the latter for 700 students.

CATHOLIC HOSPITALS.

The Alexian Brothers' Hospital has been finished. This institution is located on North Franklin street. The new edifice is more commodious, attractive, and substantial than the former one. It is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and is three stories in height, and a Mansard roof surmounts the building. This society have purchased the property upon which the building is located, with a considerable tract adjoining.

The Hospital of St. Joseph, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, is situated on St. Clair, near Pine street. The new building is completed. It is a tasty brick structure, very conveniently arranged in the interior.

The new House of the Good Shepherd, directly opposite the Church of St. Joseph, will occupy the entire square bounded by Market, Sedgwick, Elm, and Hill streets. A two-story brick building, for present necessities, 160 feet in length, has been erected. The foundations for a central building, to be five stories in height, have been laid. This new building, the denomination intend, shall be a credit to the Church.

THE BISHOP'S NEW HOME.

The Bishop's residence, previous to the fire located on the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street, will be removed to the North Side, in the vicinity of the Church of the Holy Name. The exact location has not yet been selected. The plans of the new residence have been completed, and the work will be commenced early next spring. It will be built of Milwaukee pressed brick, with Cleveland stone trimmings, and, while devoid of display or unnecessary ornamentation, will be a *chef-d'œuvre* in the work of the architect. The building will cost from $30,000 to $40,000.

THE NEW ST. MARY'S.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge Court, has been purchased by this denomination for $112,000. When remodelled, it will be occupied by the congregation of the Church of St. Mary. A large body of laborers will commence work upon the edifice immediately. No change of any importance will be made in the exterior appearance of the structure, but the interior will be adapted to the peculiar rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The congregations of St. Mary and Louis have combined, and will use this new place of worship in common. A large sum of money will be expended in fitting up the interior in an elegant manner. The new church will be dedicated upon the anniversary of the fire. Bishop Ryan, of the Diocese of St. Louis, will officiate at high mass in the morning. Father Burke, the celebrated Dominican preacher, will lecture in the church in the evening.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The old Soldiers' Home, located on Lake avenue and Thirty-fifth street, has been purchased by the church at a cost of $40,000 and will be used as the St. Joseph's Asylum. It will be refitted at a cost of $15,000. This edifice is situated in a delightful locality—a most appropriate site for an institution of this character. It supplants the Orphan Asylum, located before the fire on the corner of North State and Huron streets.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER SEMINARY.

The Seminary and Convent of St. Francis Xavier, conducted by Sisters of Mercy, anterior to the fire located on Wabash avenue, near Madison street, will be rebuilt on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street. This new building will be constructed of Milwaukee pressed brick, trimmed with Cleveland stone, and will present a front of 200 feet. It is intended to make this the finest Catholic educational institution in the West; $150,000 will be expended in its erection. The foundations have been laid, and the superstructure is rapidly assuming definite proportions.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

These are not the only improvements being made by the Church. A general rehabilitating of all the Catholic churches in the city is being commenced. Under the direction and conduct of the Bishop of this diocese, the Roman Catholic Church is achieving great results, and is acquiring for its religious, lay, and eleemosynary associations a class of edifices which cannot be excelled, and of which the Church may justly boast.

A MURDEROUS MOB.

Peaceable Citizens Attacked Without Provocation—Two Men Carved With Razors.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate and bloody quarrel occurred between two parties of men on West Washington street, near the corner of Desplaines. From what has been learned of the affray, it would appear that those on one side were respectable and inoffensive people who were attacked, while on their way to their homes, by a crowd of ruffians. The latter had no provocation whatever for committing the assault, as they did not know the men of the opposite party, and had not been insulted or disturbed by them. At the hour mentioned, Charles K. Herrick, John Spalding, R. B. Fuller, D. E. Hall, and one or two others whose names could not be ascertained, while walking along Washington street in a peaceable and well behaved manner, were accosted by six or eight roughs, who took especial pains to jostle against them. The young men paid no attention to this indignity, and were about to retreat quietly, when they found themselves attacked and insulted on all sides. They then undertook to make a defence, and in the attempt Spalding and Fuller were frightfully cut with razors,—the former in the left cheek, and the latter in the neck. Spalding's wound will inconvenience him for a short time only, and will disfigure him for life; the gash in Fuller's neck, however, is likely to result in his death. The murderers fled immediately after witnessing the effect of their murderous blows upon the unfortunate young men, and have not since been identified. Spalding and Fuller were conveyed to the Madison Street Police Station by their uninjured companions and a few police officers who had been called to the scene of the assault by the cries of the combatants. Their wounds were dressed by Drs. Clark and Hill, and then they were brought home.—Fuller to No. 112 West Monroe street, and Spalding to No. 104 West Adams street.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

What Came of an Amateur Prize Fight.

The saloon No. 1004 State street, owned by Peter Neill, was the scene of a big riot, yesterday afternoon, in which some forty or fifty drivers of Wabash avenue omnibuses were engaged. The disturbance was caused by a proposed prize-fight between two men named Samuel Quinlan and Michael McCarthy, who were present in the saloon and stripped and ready for the fray when their backers and friends became involved in a quarrel. Superintendent Washburn, who happened to be passing by the place, heard the noise, and hastened to the Twenty-second Street Station to notify the officers. Sergeant Fitzpatrick repaired to the saloon, and effected an entrance after considerable difficulty. When he attempted to interfere between the excited and half-intoxicated wranglers he was assailed on every side, and would undoubtedly have sustained serious injuries had it not been for Quinlan, who prevailed upon the crowd to desist. As it was, Fitzpatrick was severely beaten about the head. The arrival of a squad of officers put an end to the disturbance. Fourteen men were placed under arrest.

Memorial Service.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, the Rev. Robert Collyer preached a memorial discourse upon the recently deceased wife of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier. The exemplary life and many Christian virtues possessed by Mrs. Collier were commented upon in beautiful and affecting language, and the spotless character of the departed lady alluded to as a model worthy of imitation by all. At the close of the discourse, the reverend gentleman discussed the subject of the contemplated new church edifice, advising all the members of the congregation to enlist in the work in an earnest manner. The Society will hold a meeting this evening in their present church, when the matter will be taken under advisement, and plans for future action devised.

Dr. Ryder at the Academy.

The auditorium and galleries of the Academy of Music were densely filled, last evening, by young men and ladies, who were attracted thither by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Ryder would deliver a lecture for the benefit of the young men of the city especially. The reverend gentleman chose his text from Galatians, 6th chapter and 7th verse: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap." The temptations which surrounded the young men were vividly described, and, in an eloquent and effective manner the speaker exhorted his hearers to beware of the "broad way which leadeth to destruction." Three addresses are delivered in the same place, semi-monthly, different divines of the city officiating at each lecture. The next lecture will occur two weeks from last evening. This mode of inculcating religious teachings in the hearts of the youth of this city, is proving a gratifying success.

Postponed for a Week.

Blue Island having lately been made a city, is rapidly assuming metropolitan aspects. Among the many improvements just now going on, and in contemplation by the enterprising citizens of that thrifty suburb, is a new and beautiful Turner Hall, the corner stone of which was to have been laid yesterday, and great preparations had been made by the followers of Father Jahn both of this city and Blue Island, to properly celebrate the event; but as the rain poured down in torrents, and the weather was otherwise unfavorable to create a thirst for lager, the affair was postponed until next Sunday, when it is hoped that Heaven will smile upon them and give them a chance to make up for yesterday's disappointment.

Everything.

At half past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a young girl named Annie Peterson, residing at No. 207 North Green street, was seriously burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp while she was endeavoring to light a fire. Her injuries may prove fatal.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Liberal Meetings in the Second and Fifth Wards.

Announcements of Meetings to Be Held This Evening.

A large number of workingmen, residing in the Second Ward, held a meeting at No. 33 Sherman street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. G. H. Jordan.
Vice Presidents—Anton Berg, J. D. McCarty, H. Barzini, John Schroeder.
Secretary—George Gates.
Treasurer—O. H. Swain.
Executive Committee—G. W. Miller, William Marks, Philip Koehler, P. Blinkhorn, Samuel Davenport.

The President, on taking the chair, said he had always been a Republican, but the party had been so badly managed, and had become so corrupt, that he could no longer identify himself with it. He counselled thorough organization, and predicted the success of the Liberal movement.

General Lieb was then introduced. Until Friday evening, although not entertaining any apprehensions of the result, he had accorded to the Grant party more strength in Chicago than they were entitled to. On that evening he witnessed a scene in front of the Grant Headquarters, which led him to the conclusion that Cook County would give as large a majority for the Liberal as it did for the citizens' ticket in 1869. He had counted the lamps in the Tanner procession, and found that they numbered 284,—a very poor showing after all the boasting that had been indulged in. The speaker gave a brief history of the Reform movement, and alluded to the efforts made by men who had the interests of the country at heart to bury past differences between the peoples and restore general amnesty in the South. His remarks were listened to with attention, and his auditors, mostly Germans, greeted them with applause. Short speeches were also made by E. F. Martin, George W. Brand, J. A. Lambert, and Philip Koehler.

MEETING AT COTTAGE GROVE.

The friends of Greeley and Koerner of the Fifth Ward held a very large enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening at the Wigwam, corner of Douglas place and Cottage Grove avenue. The meeting was called to order by Alfred Cowles, Esq., the President of the Cottage Grove Greeley and Brown Club, who introduced Judge Norton, who said that he was afflicted with a bad cold, and could not possibly make a speech, but would be too happy to address them next Saturday evening, when he hoped to be well enough to give them his reasons for believing Horace Greeley should be the next President.

James R. Doolittle, Jr., was then introduced, and made a very able and eloquent speech. He said this young nation was already the peer of all the European countries. The wealth of the country would rapidly increase under a good government, and ere long it would be the largest and most powerful in the world. We had resting upon us a vast responsibility. We must avoid the evil course which has brought other nations to ruin. The United States would one day become as great as the Roman empire. Would we share the fate of it, the fate of all centralized powers? If the people only did their duty, this country would have a system by which forty millions of people ruled and governed themselves. The tendency to centralization had already set in in this country. Every great nation had a tendency to consolidate, like France, Germany, and other European nations. Every people tend to a centralization, and the powers which had centralized the European countries were now at work in this. Nothing but a public opinion could prevent Congress from usurpation, and even public opinion was now demoralized to a certain degree. The young men of the country were inoculated with centralized ideas by the war. They have been taught to look to Washington, and to hate State Governments. Centralization was even worse that secession. He continued by showing how the large national debt and the large number of Federal officers which were employed for the collection of taxes greatly tended toward centralization. He also cited many other causes, especially the suspension of the habeas corpus act, which were all showing that tendency. He assailed the Administration for vilifying such men as Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner and Greeley, and particularly held up the course of *Harper's Weekly* for the execration of the people, and denounced the Republican papers as a subsidized press. The way to remedy this tendency toward centralization is to put that party in power which was opposing centralization. [Applause.] The notion that Government offices were the political spoils of a political party, should be stopped. [Applause.] The people could not decide upon a change of administration without being set upon by 80,000 office-holders. The right to hold office should depend upon a man's competency and honesty, and not upon the amount of political work a man had done. The country was in more danger from office-seekers than from any other cause. Civil service reform may be realized in this election, and this would do more to prevent this country from centralization than anything else, and this reform could not be entrusted to the party in power, as that party was the most unblushing and most unscrupulous this country ever had. The Liberal party was committed to that reform, and the election of Horace Greeley would demonstrate that the right to hold office was not based on party fealty. Grant, if he was even a greater man than he is, could not abandon the present system, because he was surrounded by such men as Morton, Chandler and Cameron. The election of Horace Greeley would inaugurate a new era of peace, unity and reconciliation.

Mr. Arcott was next introduced, and made a rousing speech, eliciting applause and enthusiasm.

After several other speeches the meeting adjourned.

MEETING ON STATE STREET.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fifth Ward, at Falkenburgh's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth and State streets. There must have been at least 400 citizens present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. McKindley, the President of the Club, who introduced General I. N. Stiles, who made one of his characteristic and powerful speeches, eliciting tremendous enthusiasm. He was followed by Capt. S. H. Davis, who made a very able and eloquent speech, denouncing the personal Government of General Grant and his relations. He showed that the Postmasters, Collectors, and Assessors were the men who supported the Blanton Duncan movement, because they help thereby their master, Grant. The honest and intelligent citizens of the United States would demonstrate by their votes that the present Government was unworthy of being longer continued in power.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Meetings will be held this evening, as follows:

FOURTH WARD—The officers and Committees of the Fourth Ward Greeley Club are requested to meet at the Avenue Hotel.

SIXTH WARD—At Price's Hall, No. 900 Archer avenue, near South Side Rolling Mills.

SEVENTH WARD—At Lyon's Hall, No. 55 Canalport avenue.

EIGHTH WARD—No. 322 Blue Island avenue. This is to be a joint meeting of the German and American Clubs of the Ward, and there will, no doubt, be a large assemblage of all supporters of Greeley and Brown.

NINTH WARD—Meeting of young men to organise Company B of the Greeley and Brown Escort.

TWENTIETH WARD—Corner of St. Clair and Erie streets. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

ELEVENTH WARD—The members of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh Ward Liberal Democratic and Republican Club are earnestly requested to be present at a meeting of the committee at No. 144 North Morgan street.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Charles R. Henderson was arrested Saturday night, by the police authorities of Baltimore, charged with the murder of Dr. Merriman Cole on the night of Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872. Henderson was a tenant of Dr. Cole up to within a few days of the murder. It is stated that there is evidence very strong against him.

—A furious wind-storm passed over Jacksonville, in this State, yesterday afternoon, unroofing Elias Kechner's carriage manufactory, prostrating shade trees, blowing down chimnies, and doing other damage. The storm was of short duration, but was of terrific force while it prevailed.

—A premature explosion at the west end of Hoosac Tunnel, Saturday, killed a man named Peter Stone, seriously injured John Smith, and slightly injured two other workmen.

—Cornelius Driscoll died, Saturday, in Philadelphia, as is alleged, from the effects of a blow in a prize fight with Howard Price. The principals and seconds in the fight are arrested.

—Two boys, named Spreal, who ran away from their parents in Chicago, were arrested in New York, yesterday, at the Grand Central depot.

—Samuel Sterneit was carried over the State dam at Cohoes, N. Y., in a skiff, near Green Island, Saturday night, and drowned.

IMPORTANT SANITARY MEASURE.

Organization of the American Public Health Association.

Questions to Come Under the Consideration of Its Members.

From Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, we obtain the following information concerning the organization and objects of the American Public Health Association. The Doctor arrived home, yesterday, from attending its first conference at Long Branch. He says that, after a preliminary meeting last spring, a large number of medical and other scientific men connected with the public-health service, or devoted to practical studies that promote sanitary science, have organized themselves into an association under the title of the American Public Health Association. It is not a body of delegates, but a conference of gentlemen who have deliberately undertaken to co-operate in promoting the most practical kinds of sanitary improvements, while they contribute definite results of their individual studies and experience, and engage the co-operation of the ablest associates throughout the country. Not physicians alone, but educated and experienced chemists, sanitary engineers and legal counsellors have united in this Association. The first object is to secure reasonable and practicable methods of sanitary administration, and to bring the best results of study and experience into the common stock of this Association, which invites the contribution of such results from every competent source. The second object is to promote the diffusion and practical uses of sanitary knowledge. In April last some twenty-five leading sanitary officers and contributors to sanitary science agreed upon the basis of association at a preliminary meeting held in New York, Dr. Edwin M. Snow, the veteran Health Officer of Providence, presiding, with Dr. E. H. James, Secretary. The plan of association was subsequently perfected by a committee, and the first general meeting for permanent organization was held at Long Branch Sept. 12 and 13, at which a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Stephen Smith, M. D., of New York; First Vice President, Edwin M. Snow, M. D., of Providence; Second Vice President, C. B. White, M. D., of New Orleans; Treasurer, John H. Rauch, M. D., of Chicago; Secretary, E. Harris, M. D., of New York. The following named gentlemen, with the officers, constitute the Executive Committee: Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven; Dr. William Clendenin, of Cincinnati; Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia; Dr. Moreau Morris, of New York; and Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Washington, D. C.

SUBJECTS OF CONSIDERATION.

After the organization several sessions were devoted to the discussion of important questions relating to the public health. The subjects that had been brought before the Association were assigned, for thorough study and future report, to committees. The subjects thus referred, and the names of the Chairmen of the several committees, are as follows: "Codification and Digest of Health Laws of the Different States," Professor J. Ordeonaux, of New York; "Comparative Mortality at Different Seasons of the Year, and in Different Sections of the United States," Professor Henry Hartshorne, of Pennsylvania; "On Healthy Dwellings for the Poor, and the Sanitary Reconstruction of Unhealthy Houses," Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; "On Local and Domestic Causes of Tubercular Phthisis, with Reference to Preventive Measures," Professor H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill.; "On Sanitary Drainage of Towns and Cities," Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago, Ill.; "Water Supplies for Cities and Villages," Professor C. F. Chandler, of New York; "Practical Lessons of the Recent Prevalence of Small-pox, with Reference to Its Prevention in Future," Dr. E. H. James, of New York; "The Progress and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera," Dr. E. Harris, of New York; "Quarantine, and the Official Methods of Sanitary Control of Contagious and Infectious Diseases," Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Pennsylvania; "The Sanitary and Medical Management of the Mercantile Marine, and the Care of Sick Seamen, with Reference to the Interests of the Public Health," Dr. J. M. Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, Washington, D. C.; "Hospitals in the United States, and the Relations of Hospitals to the Public Health," Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York; "Sanitary Restrictions upon Prostitution and Syphilis," Dr. Charles P. Russell, of New York; "A National Sanitary Bureau of Information," &c., Christopher C. Cox, Washington, D. C.; "A Uniform System of Registration of Diseases and Causes of Death," Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago, Ill.; "The Facts and Records of Meteorology and Climatology that May Promote Sanitary Knowledge," Lorin Blodgett, of Philadelphia; "The Influence of the Production and Use of Native Wines upon Intemperance and in the Location of Vineyards in the United States and upon the Public Health," Dr. W. Clendenin, of Cincinnati; "Practical Applications of Chemistry to Public Hygiene," Professor C. F. Chandler, of New York; "Sanitary Treatment of Animal and other Offal in Cities," Dr. Moreau Morris, of New York; "Sanitary Principles and Their Requirements in Public Edifices and Private Residences, especially in respect of Ventilation, Lighting, and Warming," Carl Pfeiffer of New York; "Sanitary Value and Uses of Shade Trees, Parks and Forests," Fred. Law Olmstead, of New York; "Sanitary Preparation and Improvement of the Sites of Cities and Villages," Professor J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, New York; "Areas of Sanitary Administration, and the Practical Adaptation of General Laws and Local Ordinances Relating to the Public Health," Dr. E. Harris, of New York; "Public Health Reports, and the Means of Promoting a Practical Knowledge and Application of Sanitary Science Among the People," Dr. C. B. White, of New Orleans.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

The present number of members of the Association is ninety-five, all of whom are gentlemen actively engaged and well-known workers in the field of sanitary improvements in the cities of the United States and Canada. Their voluntary efforts in this carefully devised organization for thorough examination and practical results promise to be very important at this period of general interest in regard to the health of cities and the increased chances of healthy life among all classes. The Association will hold its next meeting at Washington, during the last week of February next.

A GOSPEL MEETING.

How the People Are Gathered In.

Earnest Talks from a Business Man.

The citizen or stranger who, on Sunday evening, chances to be in the district bounded by the lake on the east, Harrison street on the north, and Clark and State streets on the west and south, is likely to receive a printed invitation to a "Gospel meeting," held in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard court. Two weeks ago last night a youthful Briton, reeling drunk, was met on the street, and accepted the invitation to go to this meeting. Last night, through the darkness and the rain, he, with nearly a dozen other reclaimed ones, traversed the limits above described, extending the invitations. Some refused bluntly, but the number who accepted were so numerous as to present, probably, the largest congregation then assembled in any of our churches. It may have been the novelty of the meeting, or curiosity to hear prominent business men discourse, that brought many; for with the masses, there is attraction in simplicity accompanied with unaffected sincerity.

When, a few weeks ago, the displacements incident to the great fire suggested to the members of the First Baptist Church the advisability and possibility of maintaining simultaneous services in two houses of worship, the question of providing for the evening meeting at the larger chapel was a serious one. Decimated by losses, the society felt unable to support an assistant pastor. To the individual membership recourse was had, and one man, who enjoyed the most unbounded confidence of his fellow members, was unanimously invited to conduct the evening meetings. For several years he had successfully superintended the famous Sunday School of the church; and, later still, he had inaugurated and profitably conducted a Bible-class, which, meeting first in the lecture-room, had attained such proportions that it was found necessary to remove into the spacious audience room. The officers suggested that the leader change the hour of meeting from afternoon to evening. On the first Sunday of the current month, the experiment was tried. Crowded congregations and numerous converts attest its success.

The order of exercises is unpretentious. An hour before the time of meeting, ten or twelve young men, called "yoke-fellows," go out on their appropriated beats within the limits before described, and invite the people to "come in." While they are assembling, a prayer meeting is held in the lecture-room. At the usual hour of service, the leader, Mr. B. F. Jacobs, ascends the platform or pulpit, and commences the service by announcing an appropriate hymn. The superb organ, skilfully handled by Mr. Havens, peals forth the harmony, and, led by Mr. Stebbens' excellent tenor voice, the vast congregation join in the music. Two hymns are generally sung. The leader then offers up a silent prayer, inviting all present to join him in the supplication. After the singing of another hymn, the lesson for the evening is read. Bibles are plentifully distributed in every pew, and the congregation read the verses of the lessons alternately with the leader. The lesson is usually that to be taught in the Sunday Schools on the Sunday following. Last evening the theme was "The Prodigal Son," as recorded in the 15th chapter of Luke. The expounder would scarcely like it being called a sermon. Yet it was, and a glorious one, too. Beginning with a glance at the foregoing chapter, he traced the connection of incidents up to the advent on the scene of the selfish prodigal. At times even colloquial in his speech, with a simplicity and a vigor that riveted attention, he described the wanderer, at every turn, comparing his course with that of the sinner. Some of the passages abounded in a felicity of language few, if any minister surpasses, and withal, possessed a fitness that only come from a man whose daily contact for years has been with men as working-men. But it was the description of the return of the prodigal and the joy and peace of the reunion, that was of the most surpassing beauty. With an effective peroration, the speaker invited all who desired to return to their Savior to meet in the lecture room for a brief season of prayer at the close of the exercises. Several went in, as scores of others have done before them. Each week they come, gathered from across the sea; from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden, of different nationalities and tongues; when the grace they seek enters and fills their hearts, they speak but one language,—which is love.

There may be other congregations more imposing in ceremony, to which clerical investments and purchased music lend their enchantment, but in this resurrected city of earnest, eager, working men, it is doubtful whether there is any gathering more blessed and blessing more than this remarkable, picked up assembly, which profitably listens to a zealous, Christian business man.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—BEEVES—From the opening to the close this week's market has been dull and dragging, no animation having existed. A fair business had been done, mostly for the local butchering trade. The transactions for the New York and Brighton markets were very limited. The attendance of New York and Brighton dealers was good, but they only bought sufficient to meet their immediate wants, as they say prices are too high for them to make anything on their sales. As usual, choice butchering cattle were eagerly bought up as soon as they arrived, at last week's rates, but medium quality has declined in value. Indeed, some lots have barely paid expenses, and on some only a small commission was realized. The quality of the cattle was somewhat better than last, and there was a marked increase in the supply. No cattle arrived to-day, and consequently but little business was transacted, sales being confined to retail lots.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week, in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

Cattle	426
Sheep	60
Hogs	236
Horses	10

PRICES—The following prices correspond with main ruling of market this week:

Premium	$7.75@8.25
Extra	7.00@7.75
First quality	6.00@7.00
Second quality	5.25@6.00
Third quality	4.00@5.25
Inferior	3.50@4.00

MILCH COWS—Market slightly improved, with a fair supply. Prices continue about the same as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—From the opening to the close the market has been inactive. The attendance of buyers has been fair. Sheep ruled firm at 4¾; coarse, 4@4¼; lambs, 5¾@6¼.

HOGS—Very few sales have been effected during the remainder being shipped forward in first hands.

HORSES—Market dull, with few receipts and sales. Prices continue the same as last quotations.

FOREIGN.

The Congress of Old Catholics at Munich.

The Banquet Given to the Emperors.

Germany.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The attendance at the third day's sitting of the Congress of old Catholics was large. Many ladies occupied the seats reserved for spectators. Motions were made and adopted favoring dotation of the clergy by the State; compulsory civil marriage, and restoration of churches to the old Catholic priesthood. A Committee was appointed to promote united action on the part of all Christians in the reform movement, and was instructed to hold meetings alternately at Cologne and Munich.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Berlin, Sept. 7, says: "I have just returned from a banquet given to the two Emperors in the famous white hall of the Schoss. The entertainment was attended by about 450 personages of distinction, of whom 120 dined in the hall with their majesties, and the rest had to be accommodated in the picture galleries. So many imperial, royal, and princely guests were present, that the cross table at the top of the hall, at which the Emperors sat, was not sufficiently spacious to contain them, and who, consequently, were spread out a considerable way down each of the side-tables. More than thirty pages, dressed in a gala costume of scarlet, trimmed with silver and lace, were in waiting. The Empress Augusta, occupied the central place at the head of the table. Immediately on her right, were the Emperor of Austria and the Princess Charles. Then came the Emperor of Germany, the Prince Imperial, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a perfect host of Princes, tailing off with Frederick William and Henry of Prussia. Next to Prince Henry sat Count Von Moltke. On the left of the Emperor sat the Emperor of Russia, the Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Czarowitch, whose coming to Berlin at all was a matter of speculation. The Emperor William and the Prince Imperial wore the uniform of Austrian infantry Colonels, while the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia, by a inverse compliment, were dressed in the uniform of Prussian Generals. Opposite to the Empress Augusta sat Prince Bismarck, with Count Andrassy on his right hand, and Prince Gortschakoff on his left. The repast was excellent, but the duration of the dinner was brief, lasting exactly an hour and a quarter, during which time a military band played selections from "Tannhauser," "L'Africaine," and other operas. The third course having been removed, Kaiser William, rising and raising his glass on high, said: 'I drink with deep feeling and from the bottom of my heart to my illustrious guests, for whose visit I experience the sincerest gratitude and delight. To the Emperors of Austria and Russia.' A flourish of trumpets followed, and the band played the Austrian Imperial hymn. Francis Joseph then stood up and proposed the health of the German Emperor, stating that he did so with profound joy and gratitude for the splendid reception which had been accorded to him in the Prussian capital. The whole company drank this toast standing. Shortly afterwards the Empress Augusta gave the signal to leave the table, and the band struck up the Russian National hymn with a view to place on a par the compliment paid to each of the Emperors.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Gambetta has relinquished his intention of presiding or speaking at any public celebration of the anniversary of the first Republic.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Cortes will compete its organization Monday, and the annual budget will be laid before it Tuesday. The Finance Minister's estimates for the expenditures of the next fiscal year are understood to be less than 580,000,000 piastres.

Brazil.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Government of Brazil has granted Baron Maua a concession for a telegraphic cable between Brazil and the Portuguese coast.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Fatal Encounter in a Hotel at Columbia, S. C.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A most unfortunate personal encounter occurred last evening in the dining room of the Pollock House, at Columbia, South Carolina, causing the death of one bystander and the wounding of another. Judge S. W. Melton, candidate on the Radical ticket for Attorney General, was recently called in a published card "a liar and coward," by W. Montgomery, Senator from Newberry County, now President of the Senate *pro tem*. Melton had accused Montgomery, who is identified with the bolters, of buying fraudulent pay certificates on the State Treasury. Last evening, while Montgomery was seated at dinner, Melton entered, accompanied by J. D. Caldwell, brother-in-law of United States Senator Robinson and Mayor Morgan, son-in-law of George A. Trenholm, Secretary of Connecticut State Treasury. Melton instantly rushed upon Montgomery, put his head in chancery, and commenced to pummel it vigorously. In a moment all parties present jumped to their feet, and the room was a confused mass of scuffling men. Caldwell and Morgan endeavored to separate the combatants. The two principal parties clenched, when two pistol shots were heard, and Caldwell pressing his hands to his sides, fell dead upon the floor. Scarcely had this happened when Morgan received a shot in the shoulder, and exclaimed "I am shot." From the testimony at the Coroner's inquest it appears that W. E. Tupper, who had been with Montgomery, had fired the shots, though he was at the further end of the dining room. Melton, Montgomery, Morgan, and Tupper, were arrested. Upon investigation, however, Melton and Morgan were released, but Tupper and Montgomery are still confined. Caldwell, who was killed, was an officer in the Confederate Army, and a bank director. His presence was purely accidental.

THE TURF.

The Most Extraordinary Race on Record—Dutchman's Time in His Great Three Mile Race Beaten 11 1-4 Seconds—Huntress Trots Three Miles in 7 Minutes and 21 1-4 Seconds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Prospect Fair Grounds Association brought their autumn meeting to a successful close, yesterday with one of the most extraordinary trots that ever took place. They gave a purse for a dash of three miles, with an extra purse of $1,000 if 7:32½, the time made by the famous "Dutchman," 33 years ago, was beaten. Until yesterday noon, Dutchman's time has stood at the head of the trotting record, notwithstanding that such turf celebrities as Flora Temple and General Butler were each matched to beat it, and failed. Flora Temple made the attempt on the 27th of September, 1860, and was 7:33¾ in performing the distance at the first attempt, and 7:43½ on the second trial. On the same day, General Butler was also matched to beat the time of Dutchman, but it took him 7:36 to go the journey. It is said that Dexter also tried the feat in a private trial, but failed. The glory was left for Huntress, by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, to eclipse all previous performances, and beat Dutchman's time 11¼ seconds. Huntress trotting the three miles apparently with ease in 7:21¼. Huntress is 15½ hands high, fine proportions, of beautiful dark bay color, with two white feet, one on the fore and the other on the hind leg. In the three mile dash three other horses started, but after the race was begun, none of the others were ever near her. She trotted the first mile in 2:28½, the second in 2:26, and the third in 2:26¾, making a total of 7:21¼. She dashed up the home stretch in the last mile under a strong pull, and did not seem at all distressed at the termination of the race. What added to the wonderful performance of Huntress over Dutchman, is the fact that the mare trotted in harness, while Dutchman trotted under saddle, and was ridden by the great horseman, Hiram Woodruff. The following is the detailed time:

First quarter	:38½
Half mile	1:13
Three-quarters	1:51
Mile	2:28½
Mile and quarter	3:04
Mile and half	3:40
Mile and three-quarters	4:17
Two miles	4:54½
Two miles and quarter	5:31
Two miles and half	6:08
Two miles and three-quarters	6:44
Three miles	7:21¼

This race was preceded by the saddle race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, which was won by Lucille Goldust, beating Seafoam in 2:29½, 2:29½ and 2:30.

The chestnut mare, Grace Bertram, was yesterday matched to beat Dutchman's three mile time, the race to take place in a day or two.

—Four of the Japanese students at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., board with Landlord Hill. Each wished a separate room, but they were told he should have to put two in a room, unless one was sick. The boys are bright and soon took their cue, and Mr. Hill received the following note, which is *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim*:

DEAR MR. HILL: Mr Suye has a sick, & he cannot lay down together Mr Oneche in the same bed, therefore he want a other bed. May be got it? ONO.

GREAT GUBERNATORIAL RACE.

Unprecedented Railroad Speed—Warmoth's Chase of Pinchback.

Warmoth Comes In Ahead—The Custom House Jockeys Distanced.

From the New Orleans Times, Sept. 13.

We have now to record one of the most extraordinary races which has come off in this country since the great contest of speed between Lexington and Lecompte, or of steam between the Natchez and Lee. Last Sunday week, Governor Warmoth being called to New York, on urgent business connected with the railroad interest of the State, concluded to slip away as quietly as possible, leaving his secretary in charge of his office and papers, and taking the precaution to lock up in an iron safe certain unsigned bills, to which it might be the interest of a certain party to give the force and effect of law before the approaching election.

Thus departed the Governor on his Northern flight. He had been preceded several days by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, whose valuable services and effective oratory had been called into requisition by the National Committee of the Radical party, in the State contest in Maine. The absence of these two high officials, and the vigilantly observed and well understood modesty and reserve of Speaker Brewster in the remote Parish of Ouachita, gave a pretty strong assurance that the Governor's functions would not be assumed in his absence.

But so important a fact and opening could not escape the notice of the vigilant Custom House. The adroit, daring, and energetic Packard was not the man to let so tempting an opportunity slip by to effect one of those revolutions peculiar to our politics, and which have been so often attempted against the present Governor. The occupation of the Executive office, the possession of the great seal of the State, and the handling of numerous unsigned acts of the Legislature, would be worth a kingdom to this aspiring faction.

This brilliant idea was no sooner conceived than measures were set on foot to carry it into effect. The telegraph was put to work to convoke the chiefs. There were frequent midnight consultations in the Old Granite Rookery. The plans were all laid with consummate strategy. Pinchback was suddenly interrupted in a magnificent speech—somewhere on the Androscoggin—with a message to hurry home—he was wanted—everything depended on his speed—and Pinch saw into the whole affair as clearly and as quickly as the usurping King of England, when he heard from his castle the words of the minstrel, "The lion is loose," knew that Richard, the Lion-hearted, had escaped from his prison and was on his way to claim his own.

So Pinch packed his carpet-bag, abandoned his canvass, delivered over the notes of his intended speeches to some second-handed Yankee orator, and hurried to New York, where he found imperative orders awaiting him to attend the National Committee of the Grant party in session in that city. Here he met Chandler and the other managers of the Grant campaign, who informed him that his immediate return to New Orleans, and the assumption of the vacant seat of Governor Warmoth, was the greatest service he could render to the Grant cause. It would make certain the eight electoral votes of the State and secure the State Government for "our party." Pinch acquiesced in the scheme, and determined to obey orders. Proceeding to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to look after his baggage, what was his surprise to find himself confronted in the hall of that establishment by the tall figure of his chief and superior, Gov. Warmoth.

This occurred last Saturday afternoon. There was a cordial greeting of the two dignitaries, and after some friendly interchanges they parted, under an engagement to meet at 9 o'clock that night.

The Governor was prompt at the time and place of the arranged interview. But Pinch was absent. The Governor waited for some time for him. Still no Pinch made an appearance.

The Governor began to smell a rat. A diligent inquiry failed to discover the whereabouts of the Lieutenant Governor, and when his Excellency retired to his couch that night his mind and slumbers were disturbed by apprehensions of some conspiracy or trickery.

Rising early in the morning, the Governor renewed his inquiries respecting the missing Pinch.

In the hall he found Pinch's colored companion, who was in charge of his baggage. "Where is Pinchback?" he inquired of the sable youth. "Don't know, Governor, havn't seen him since yesterday, but here is his baggage—I am waiting for him."

This information and the presence of the baggage would have deceived a less suspicious and vigilant personage than one who had had so large an experience of the cunning and address of his subaltern. The Governor was not satisfied, and pursued his inquiries further.

Fortunately, whom should he meet on Broadway but Senator Harris, an intimate and constant associate of Pinch. "Have you seen Pinch to-day," asked the Governor. "No; haven't seen him since yesterday, at 5 p. m., when he made an engagement to meet me at 9 o'clock. And, on going to the Committee-room this morning, I learned that he left yesterday for Pittsburgh."

Then it was all laid bare. The Governor saw in a flash what it all meant. Pinch had tricked him, and got the start of at least twenty-four hours. He must catch and overhaul him, or the Grantites would be installed in power in Louisiana. Proceeding to the telegraph office, the Governor opened immediate communication with his friends all along the route and in this city. His plans were all made for rapid transportation, and Pinch was placed under surveillance all along the route, so that he could come no unfair dodges on his competitor in the grand sweepstakes.

That evening the Governor left in the Pennsylvania Central lightning train, and reached Pittsburgh in time to learn that Pinch was twelve hours ahead of him. Next he heard of him in Columbus, Ohio, and finally in Louisville, Ky. From this city the Governor telegraphed for a special train to meet him at Humboldt. On his arrival there he found the best locomotive of the Mississippi Central and a special car awaiting him. The Governor called up the engineer and asked him in what time he could put him at Canton. The engineer could, at a push, make forty-five miles an hour.

"Then do it!" said the Governor.

"I will," said the engineer, "but you must sign this bond to stand all the damages that may result from any accident." The Governor and his companion, Mr. Effingham Lawrence, promptly signed the bond, and pretty quickly the locomotive and train were put in motion. Telegrams had been sent ahead to clear the track. And now commenced the fastest steam speed ever made in the Southern country. Leaving Humboldt at 5 a. m., Tuesday, the Governor reached this city at 3:45 p. m., making the distance, 448 miles, in thirteen hours!

On the approach to Canton, the Governor telegraphed a gentle inquiry for his friend Pinch. The reply was: "He is here, awaiting the first train for the city," whereupon the Governor shouted loudly, "We have got him," and Colonel Lawrence telegraphed to their anxious friends in the city that they had bagged Pinch and would bring him along.

But how was this—how came Pinch to be in Canton, when his anxious friends were awaiting him at Amite, with certified copies of the Registration and Election bills, and several proclamations and commissions to which he could affix the official signature and seal of the Acting Governor of Louisiana? This unhappy mishap occurred thus: Pinch had not dilly-dallied—he had lost no time on his journey. He had never left the cars except to telegraph to the Custom House, and to his waiting friends at Amite, that he was coming, and the Governor was taking care of his baggage at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

In this state of unsuspecting confidence and of sanguine assurance of his successful execution of the plot of the Custom House and the National Committee, Pinchback reposed in happy security and indulged those pleasing reflections which are natural and proper to all achievers of great triumphs in war, love, or politics.

From this pleasing revery and a partial slumber, he was aroused by a tap on the shoulder from the conductor, who informed him that the train had reached Canton, and there was a gentleman who had inquired very earnestly for Governor Pinchback. "Was he that personage?"

"I am that man," responded Pinch.

"Then I am directed to inform you that there is a telegram awaiting you in the telegraph office, which the operator is directed to deliver only to you in person."

Accordingly, Pinch hustled out of the car, proceeded to the telegraph office, and inquired if there was a despatch for him.

"There is, sir, and only to be delivered to you in person, if you are Governor Pinchback, but you must be identified." Pinch lost a little time in hunting up an identifier, and then the operator had mislaid the envelope, and could not immediately put his hand on it. Finally, however, it was found and delivered, and Pinch hastily broke the envelope, and with blank astonishment found it contained a blank piece of paper. Then it was that the consciousness flashed upon the sagacious Pinch that he was sold. He rushed to the door to hurry into the train, which was evidently moving, the bell ringing and the locomotive puffing. But the confounded door was locked by some inadvertence, and Pinch had no exit except through the window, which was also fastened down. "Hallo! open this door," shouted the imprisoned Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. Some minutes passed before these shouts attracted the attention of outsiders, and the door being at last opened, Pinch rushed madly to the platform just in time to see the train moving off, about one hundred and fifty yards distant, on its down trip towards New Orleans.

It was in vain that Pinch waved his handkerchief, and shouted at the top of his voice "Stop the train, stop the train."

"*Il est trop tard*," as Ledru Rollin exclaimed, when it was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies of France to declare "the Count of Paris" the successor to Louis Philippe on the throne of that Kingdom.

"Sold, by the Eternal," exclaimed the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, as he proceeded to procure quarters for the night. We will not invade the sacredness of the bed-chamber by attempting to picture the demeanor, and the record of reflections of the somewhat disappointed and disgusted aspirant for the throne of Louisiana. Suffice it to say, that his slumbers were not more refreshing and pleasing than those of the Lancashire usurer of the sceptre of England on the memorable night before the battle of Bosworth.

With the dawn blithely arose the unrefreshed royal aspirant, and hied him to the platform—whence he cast longing and curious looks northwardly—and in this intent and somewhat unsatisfying occupation, several hours were passed. At last, however, his patience was relieved and rewarded. There was a distinct sound of an approaching train, and what a rusher it must be! Who ever heard a train rush at that rate over that road? And now it is in sight, and there is a flag hung out of the locomotive, and a great stir and sensation along the road and about the depot. The train rushes up to the depot, and slackening speed, the tall figure of Governor Warmoth is seen on the platform, and his stong voice is heard shouting—

"Hurra! Hulloa! Pinch, is that you? Thought you were with your baggage at the Fifth Avenue. Get aboard and we will take you to the city."

And now the whole counterplot was very distinctly unfolded to the appreciating perception of the beaten but gallant competitor in this great first race for the sceptre of Louisiana.

"I acknowledge the corn, Governor," owned up the candid Pinch. "You have won another race, and I'll be d—d if it isn't the biggest one you ever did or ever will win!" And so Pinch took his seat in the Governor's fast train, and off they started for the seat of the power for which they had made this tremendous race. In five hours and forty-five minutes from Canton they were in New Orleans. Passing Amite, a knot of anxious politicians of the Grant persuasion were noticed standing on the platform and peering anxiously into the car in which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were engaged in friendly discussion of their comparative merits as racers and political strategists. "Hallo!" exclaimed one of the knot of Granites, "is that you, Pinch; we have been waiting for you. Is it all right?" "Captured! Captured!" vociferated Pinch, as the train moved off, pointing to Governor Warmoth, who arose, and affectionately and gracefully waved his handkerchief toward the foiled and disgusted conspirators and possessors of the unsigned election registration bills and various other Executive documents, which only needed the signature of the Lieutenant Governor in the absence of his Excellency the Governor, to become the law, and to establish in power and authority the government of the Custom House and the Grant Administration over the State of Louisiana. This desperate scheme was thus defeated by the energy, sagacity and daring of Governor Warmoth, and by the most extraordinary locomotive and steam ride ever performed on this continent.

REV. GILBERT H. ROBERTSON.

His Pleading to the Charges and Specifications on Which He is Being Tried.

To the Presbytery of Louisville, meeting in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Sept. 17, 1872:

In obedience to your citation, and in reply to the various charges preferred against me at your meeting Sept. 3, 1872, I appear before you and most respectfully make the following answer:

Charge First—Drunkenness.

In reply to this charge, as embraced in specifications Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, I offer a positive denial.

In connection with this denial, I deem it proper to make the following statement: During the early part of my ministry in Springfield, Ill., through protracted and excessive mental labor, I brought on myself a very serious nervous derangement, attended with long-continued sleeplessness, great nervous prostration, and irritability and incapacity for work. After some time, I consulted my physician, Dr. R. S. Lord. His first prescription was alcoholic stimulant. I declined taking it. He then tried other remedies, but without success.

He then proposed again his first prescription, and I again refused it. At last, having tried bromide of potassium, morphine and other medicines, and still without success, my nervous system became so alarming that he assured me I was on the sure road to the insane asylum. Not till then did I gain my own consent to take such a stimulant.

Fearful that the intolerable wretchedness of my nervous state might tempt me to resort to it too often, I did not, as he advised, keep it in my house. When driven to it by suffering and unrest that reached almost to madness, I went to a drug store, asked for it openly, took it as I would any other medicine, without any effort at concealment. I never took it to cause drunkenness, only to give relief from great nervous distress. This method of taking it exposed me to suspicion, but I never heard a word of unfavorable comment about it while residing in Springfield.

I will further say that upon coming to Louisville, I resolved to abandon it, and by rest and quiet instead, and I have resolutely kept my word. I can also say that it is the only medicine I ever found that would give me the least relief.

In reply to the charge of drunkenness, as contained in specifications 6 and 7, I also offer a denial.

This I do with this important explanation: I confess that during the period stated I was in a state of sad mental derangement, produced by some cause. I confess that on Wednesday, just prior to my leaving Chicago for Louisville, I took a small quantity of brandy, as I supposed, for a temporary illness. I also recollect that, while coming under its strange influence, I took a glass of champagne. I do not recollect taking the supposed brandy again during all the period of my derangement; yet, from the partially lucid intervals that occurred, and the blank forgetfulness that followed, I am confident I must have taken it several times. I state positively that, except as I have stated, I have no recollection of taking any alcoholic stimulant during all the time. I know the effects of such a stimulant upon me, and I am confident it alone could not produce such mysterious effects.

I state further, that while such stimulants tend to produce sleep, all preparations of opium I have ever tried make me wakeful and often delirious.

Charge second—Lascivious conduct. In reply to this charge I also offer a denial.

With this denial I present the following statement: I confess that I went to Chicago about the time specified to visit a woman not my wife—a woman of the very highest respectability and social position. I went at her very urgent solicitation, after twice refusing, and with the assurance that my expenses should be paid. I went to give the spiritual advice and consolation which she asked, and which, she assured me, she very greatly needed. I had no other purpose in going. I went reluctantly, but with the purest and kindliest intentions, and no thought of evil. I remember and acknowledge meeting this woman in Chicago, and starting with her on a railway sleeping coach for Louisville. But I do not remember how we reached the depot, neither what persuasion she used to gain my consent to her coming. I do not acknowledge the charge of occupying the same berth with her on the coach. I have no recollection of such a flagrant act. Neither do I acknowledge that the woman was with me in my house on Thursday night. My first recollection of seeing her in my house was on Friday morning, after 9 o'clock, in the back parlor, and, excepting the fact that we were alone in the house, under circumstances of perfect propriety. In the presence of Him who searches all hearts, I declare that I had no impure or improper intention through it all. I was not consciously guilty of any lascivious conduct. My whole soul recoils with horror at the thought of such shameful folly. I know and feel with keenest sensibility the deep and immeasurable shame that has been brought upon me by this terrific affair—the sorrow upon my many friends—the injury upon the Church, and the woe upon my wife. I declare before you that had I deliberately sought an evil gratification, or had I in weakness, but in the conscious use of my faculties, fallen by artful temptation into the sin charged upon me, I could never have appeared before this Presbytery, nor could I have asked the forgiveness of my wife. It is because I feel consciously innocent of the terrible charge, notwithstanding the deep disgrace and shame that have fallen upon me, that I present this answer. Besides, if by the agony of prayer I could have brought myself to consent to give up the work to which I had consecrated my life I should not to-day appear before you. I can only now trust to the God who knows all the truth, and who has dealt with me so strangely, that He will still deal mercifully, and do with me what is best.

Charge third—Falsehood. To this charge, as presented in specification third, I offer a denial.

To this charge, as presented in specifications first and second, I make a full confession. When I had recovered from my delirium of these dreadful days,—when I was still weak and suffering from the effects, and when the frightfulness of the exposure began to dawn upon me, in the presence of such loss and shame, such unutterable humiliation, I qualled in complete dismay, and resorted to falsehood to escape. My remorse has been deep and bitter for this weakness and sin. In sorrow and penitence I have sought forgiveness at the feet of Him who forgave the denial of one far greater than I.

This is my answer to your charges.

Wherein I have erred in judgment, and wherein I have sinned, I am willing to make full and humble confession. Against the false and cruel imputations that have been made and diligently sought against me, I deem it right that I should defend myself to the utmost of my power. Most respectfully,

G. H. ROBERTSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17, 1872.

—In his recent voyage across the Atlantic, Mr. Sothern had prepared a little play for the amusement of his fellow-travelers, but the "queamishness of a brace of parsons" who were among the passengers, and who objected to play-acting, prevented the great actor from affording amusement and entertainment to every one else on board.